Maryland -

Eastern States Middle States

Southern States -

Population represented - 21,027,527

E NATIONAL E

G. BAILEY, JUN., EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR; JOHN G. WHITTIER, CORRESPONDING EDITOR.

VOL. III.-NO. 12.

WASHINGTON, THURSDAY, MARCH 22, 1849.

WHOLE NO. 116.

ience of fractions, and the delegation is as

230

- 22,227,527 1,200,000

Agents will notice that we keep an account with each subscriber. Hence no accounts will be kept with the agents; and in transmitting moneys on which they are entitled to a commission, they will retain the amount of their commission, and, in all cases, forward the money with the names, so as to make the account even at each remittance.

15 Agents and others who wish to send us fractional parts of a dollar can now do so with.

fractional parts of a dollar, can now do so without increasing the postage, by remitting pre-paid post office stamps, which can now be obtained at I's We invite the attention of those who are remitting moneys to the following table, show-ing the rate of discount on uncurrent money in this city. We earnestly hope that those who send money will endeavor to send such bank bills

as are at the lo	west disc	ount:				
Washington, D. C.		Maryland				1-2 di
Baltimore	-	Virginia -				3-4 di
Philadefphia	· Par.	Western V	irgin	ia		1-2 di
New York city	- Par.	Ohio		•	9	1-4 di
TACM TOTIF CONTROL	- 3-4 dis.	Kentucky			2	1-4 di
New England New Jersey		Tennessee				
Eastern Penn	- 3-4 dis.	Michigan			3	di
1M town Down	1 1.9 dia	Canada -			5	di

THE NATIONAL ERA.

describe and irrevocable rule of the Constitution, should be a lodgment of discretionary power with the Legislature, to be relaxed whenever expediency or policy should require. In this form, no man in the State can have any objection to colonization, but all must incline to favor it.

In the publication referred to, we ventured to impute to pro-slavery men the design of availing themselves of the present disfavor toward emancipation, in consequence of the action of foreign Abolitionists, to fasten the system of negro slavery in Kentucky by removing the legislative prohibition of 1833 against the importation slaves. Some of the most intelligent and influential among them had not hesitated to avow such intention in conversation, but we did not anticipate that any them had not hesitated to avow such intention in conversation, but we did not anticipate that any considerable body of them would have been so imprudent as publicly to disclose such a design. Yet the last Legislature, composed of the most ultra pro-slavery men ever convoned in Kentucky, not content with passing a resolution, as the representatives of the people of Kentucky, denouncing any and all modes of Emancipation, have actually passed a law which is understood to be a virtual repeal of the law of 1833. The policy of that law be last Legislature, composed of the most ultra pro-slavery men ever convoned in Kentucky, not content with passing a resolution, as the representatives of the people of Kentucky, denouncing any and all modes of Emancipation, have actually passed a law which is understood to be a virtual repeal of the law of 1833. The policy of that law was, in prohibiting the importation of slaves, except by immigrants, to leave it to the gradual and imperceptible influence of time to settle the question as to the true position of Kentucky in regard to negro slavery. There being a constant exportation of slaves from Kentucky for sale in a better market, the fact was sufficiently demonstrated that we already had as many as we had profitable employment for, and that consequently we could only receive by importation for sale here the lowpriced, refuse, jail-negroes of other States, who were sold on account of their bad character. But such is the zeal now for perpetuating negro slavery are ded to the state to have his because he cannot smol to a free State to have his brows, like gatherisg storm, and that because he cannot smol to a free State to have his brows, like gatherisg storm, and that the lower had the day, March 2, in reply to Mr. Reddle, the Confeded himself and five or six others. All producers and feed himself and five or six others. All producers and feed himself and five or six others. All producers and feed himself and five or six others. All producers and feed himself and five or six others. All producers and feed himself and five or six others. All producers and not consumers can never constitute a prospose of the law for elamination, have actually passed a law which and severally need the facilities for educating their children and teaching their children and teaching their children and teaching their children and teaching the facilities for educating their children and teaching the facilities for educating their children and teaching their children and teaching the facilities for educating their children and tea EMANCIPATION IN KENTUCKY.

EMANCIPATION IN KENTUCKY.

The public have recently had a very able letter, in reference to the subject of Emancipation in Kentucky, from Mr. Clay. Another eminent citizen of that State has added new strength to the reisway aken by Mr. Clay on the subject of the regroup on the importation of the The instant. This publication will have the greater weight, as comping from a gentleman who has never sought political Journal of the 7th instant. This publication will have the greater weight, as comping from a gentleman who has never sought political distinction, and who derives the indused award of the policy to premote and enders the following correct the subject of the views of our opponents. It is a frank and nursing its wrait to kep it wim."

Nevertheless, if I understand that gentleman, his such is the cash now for perpetuation free State to have his ward to house, and the cotton lords of the North, have united for better or lacks that be cause he cannot import a ready-made house, and the cotton lords of the North, have united for better or lords of the State has been menchanic but the backs it is never lacks, who were sold on account of their bad character. But the cash or perpetuation of the Free Soil party of Olio from all responsibility for my legislative acts I am regarded as a kind of political Joanh, who must be thrown open for the importation of the State has added new strength to the views of our special restrictions, are accumulating their miles and various articles of furniture, and the cotton lords of the North, have united for better or Gatherity and the cotton lords of the North, have united for better or such as the such is the scal now for worse. Southern capibles, who has the cash of the wire sold on account stand the cotton lords of the North, have united for better or the selfs of the North, have united for better or such as a kind of political Joanh, who must be the view of our such the first of the lower should be a saken of the North in the passage of this law, I

The National Era is Fullthed Weshy, on Seventh Street, opposite that Pallows Hall.

Two dollars per annum, populate is advance. Advertisements not exoceding ten lines inserted three times for one dollar; every subsequent insertion, twenty-five cents.

BUSILE BLANCHARD, PRINTERS.

BUSINESS NOTICES.

very keeps mechanics and manufactures from coming to the State and settling among them. That is what they want. Agricultural labor is overstocked. They want an industrious, consuming population near them, which they can have the benefit of feeding, and which can teach them the mechanic arts. The labor of one producer can feed himself and for or six others.

Section of the sectio

· For the National Era. LINES OF THOUGHT.

Thou hast passed the unseen river,
Thou art done with time,
Thou art now the happy dweller
Of another clime.
Thou, the trightestof God's scraphs,
Dearest far to me,
Art thou now a holywatcher
O'er my Destiny?

As I often sit at trilight,
By the grassy neund,
Which doth mark by lowly resting,
Shadows deepenig round—
Lingering thoughtsof days departed,
Minding me of the;
For, like them, thoulivest only
In my memory.

Thou wert far too are and holy
For our faded earh;
Yet, thank God, thee are such spirits,
Even of mortal bith.
Though thou're gon yet there are many
Kindred spirits thie;
Have they not a gloous mission
For the present time?

In our ears their voces ringing—
'Tis our battle or;
On we go, our banners streaming
O'er us to the sk'.
Truths light on our pathway, beaming
Like a guiding sar;
In that light our swords are gleaming—
Freedom's "Holy War."

Spirit, watchest the the struggle, Warring against at 1
Spirit, fear not for the tattle.
Know, the Right measure.
We are brave, but they are many.
Strong in power, in wealth and pride;
But a tod, the God of Freedom
And man's heart, is on our side.

Not for "a fee dirty acres,"
For a day or for a night,
But for all Time's coming ages,
For the world, and for the right. Slave and Freeman, turn to ye, And the world's great heartis bea True and strong, in sympathy.

Brethren, God and angel wischeth,
Hoping still for Liberty,
While we well may count the Devil
On the side of Slavery.
Well we may; for where the vrong is,
Has he ever failed to be?
Southern brethren, oh, come ver,
Lest the curse should cling by ye!

Ann Arbor, Michigan.

REMARKS OF MR. TOWNSHEND, in the Ohio House of Representatives, on Fri day, March 2, in reply to Mr. Riddle, the Con-

appointment. The Democratic party thereupon, with those who had voted for the election of Mr. Breslin, sustained him, by nominating and electing the very same individual that he had previously appointed. It is also charged that I designedly reported on the cases of Whigs and Democrats alternately, and by that means continued the balance of power in my own hands. I might, sir, to be sure, have reported on the cases of the Democrats first, and thus placed the House under the control of the Whigs, or I might have reported first the cases of the Whigs, and thus placed the House in the hands of the Democrats. Had I adopted either course, I presume one party or the other would have complained. I reported on them alternately, doing what I considered justice between contending parties. And in consequence, the balance of power, as it is called, has remained with two individuals. I believe, sir, that power has not been used for personal or partisan purposes, but in such a manner as will best promote the interests of freedom.

It is further claimed by the gentleman from Geauga, that I ought not to have deserted the Free Soil caucus, or have claimed to be independent of its infallible guidance. But, sir, when any caucus undertakes to deprive me of the right of private judgment, and by the appointment of

dent of its infallible guidance. But, sir, when any caucus undertakes to deprive me of the right of private judgment, and by the appointment of caucus committees, and by tin-pan decisions, to determine how 1 am to discharge my duty as a representative, I have only to say that I consider myself under no obligation to give every vote according to the decision of half a dozen other gentlemen who, but a few months ago, were good Whigs, and who yet, as I think, give quite unmistakable evidence of the lineage whence they sprung. And, further, that those who are will-

ing to be slaves, may, without opposition from me, but those who undertake to make a slave of me, will find some difficulty.

But, sir, I think I understand the source of But, sir, I think I understand the source of many of the differences that have sprung up among the Free Soil members of this General Assembly. We came here, hoping to harmonize in all our actions; and by all questions covered by our State or National platforms, we have harmonized; but many of our old party issues have come up for our consideration, and in reference to these we could not be expected to agree. Some of these questions have but two sides; and we are necessarily compelled, in deciding them, to act with the Whigs or with the Democrats. Some have thought that more could be secured for the cause of freedom by acting in unison with the Whigs, and others have thought, in cases where separate action is impossible, that our cause could be better promoted by acting with the Democrats. What, Mr. Speaker, is the present position of the Whig, or, perhaps, I should say, the Taylor Republican party. As I understand it, at Philadelphia, the cotton lords of the South, and the cotton lords of the North, have united for better

none in our party in this State or in the United States.

My appointment or election to be Chairman of the Committee on Privileges and Election, was according to the gentleman, another sin for which he is not responsible. He complains, because I was not the choice of all the Free-Soilers for that post, and was nominated by the Democrats. It is well known that after the Speaker had announced the committee, with myself as chairman, the Whig side of the House undertook, contrary to established usage, to take from the Speaker this appointment. The Democratic party thereupon, with those who had voted for the election of Mr. Breslin, sustained him, by nominating and elective of the state of the united States, the ratio upon which the nolitical power of the nation is

By the census of the United States, the ratio upon which the political power of the nation is distributed among the States, is determined. In consequence of its results, one section of the Union is disrobed of power; its voice in the national councils is weakened; its influence is reduced, and, in deciding the affairs of the nation, it submits to the will of other parts rather than controls them. With this change in the possession of the political power, the presminence of the interests, the views, and the feelings of the different sections of the Union are affected. Hence, at a crisis tike the present, it becomes an object of ent sections of the Union are affected. Hence, at a crisis tike the present, it becomes an object of intense interest to foresee where the political power of the nation for the succeeding ten years will be lodged, and what objects it will aspire to solders.

achieve.
All estimates of the results of the census of 1850 will differ from the official returns, but they 1850 will differ from the official returns, but they may, however, approach so near to them as not in any degree to render futile the attempt to life the veil that now hides the future from our eyes, or to penetrate the mists in which its indistinct and gigantic features are enveloped. The decennial increase per cent. of the population in the ten years ending 1820 was 33.35 per cent.; 1830, 33.26 per cent.; 1840, 32.67 per cent. In 1850, if the population shall have increased in the same ratio as during the ten years ending 1840, the total number will be nearly 22,500,000; of which number, the slaves will amount to 3,000,000. During the present ten years, we have had a larger emigration from Europe to increase our population, and likewise a war with Mexico, and an emigration to California to diminish it. If we suppose the latter circumstances to counterbalance, to a certain extent, the foreign emigration, the ratio of increase for the ten years ending 1850 will be less than the ratio of increase for the ten years ending 1840, in the same degree as that is less than the ratio of the ten years ending 1830. This ratio of increase would make the amount of the population, nearly the same as the estimates of the

	Census of 1840.	Estimate of Comissioner of I ents for 1847.	
Maine	501,793	600,000	642,100
N. Hampshire	284,574	300,000	306,612
Vermont	291,948	302,000	306,308
Massachusetts	737,699	850,000	859,600
Rhode Island	108,830	130,000	139,060
Connecticut	309,978	330,000	. 339,580
New York	2,428,921	2,780,000	3,000,000
New Jersey	373,306	416,000	434,297
Pennsylvania	1,724,033	2,125,000	2,296,843
Ohio	1,519,467	1,850,000	1,990,675
Indiana	685,866	960,000	1,077,486
Michigan	212,267	370,000	451,886
Illinois .	476,183	735,000	865,922
Wisconsin	30,945	215,000	294,284
Iowa	43,112	130,000	167,284
Delaware	78,085	80,000	81,000
Maryland	469,232	495,000	506,343
Virginia	1,239,797	1,270,000	1,282,942
N. Carolina	753,419	765,000	769,962
S. Carolina	594,398	605,000	609,542
Georgia	691,392	800,000	846,542
Alabama	590,756	690,000	732,855
Mississippi	375,651	640,000	753,292
Louisiana	352,411	470,000	477,539
Florida	54,477	75,000	84,000
Texas	-	140,000	155,000
Arkansas	97,574	152,000	175,000
Tennessee	829,210	950,000	1,001,668
Kentucky	779,828	855,000	887,220
Missouri	383,702	600,000	692,685
	17 010 054	00.000.000	00 007 507

* 1840. 1850. Eastern States 2,234,822 2,593,260 Middle States 4,604,345 5,812,140 1,207,795 W. free States 2,967,840 4,847,537 1,879,697 Southern States 7,211,847 8,974,590 1,762,743

If we make a comparison between the fifteen free States and the fifteen slaveholding States, it will present the following result: Free States 9,807,007 13,252,937

If we make a comparison between the Atlantic States, comprising the Eastern and Middle States, and the Southern, on the Atlantic, with all others, comprising the Western States, the result will be as follows: as follows:

1840. 1850. Increase.
Atlantic States 10,641,882 12,504,731 1,862,84

Vestern States 6,376,972 9,722,796 3,345,824 Such are some of the results produced by the comparison of our estimate with the census of 1840. If we suppose the increase of population during the present ten years to be in as great a ratio as during the preceding ten years, then the census of 1850 will exceed our estimate by 270,000. This would produce only an immaterial variation in these details, and not at all affect the general conclusions that may be drawn from them. But the same ratio of increase is not to be expected; on the other hand, it has constantly declined since 1810.

But let us proceed to the distribution of the political power:

political power:
The House of Representatives is at prese formed by the election of one Representative for every 70,680 persons in each State. The present number of Representatives is 226. If the same basis should be retained after the next census, it will make the House consist of nearly 320 mem-bers. On the other hand, if the basis of reprebers. On the other hand, if the basis of representation after the next census is fixed at or near 100,000 persons, and adding a Representative for every fraction of 50,000 persons, the House will comprise about the present number of members. For convenience in making the following estimates, we have supposed 100,000 to be the basis after the next census, with an additional Representative for every fraction of 50,000. It will be found by any one who will make the estimate, that the general conclusions will not be material that the general conclusions will not be materially affected by any uncertainty in the number of persons necessary to choose a Representative. The relative proportions of the different parts of the Union continue equally manifest in any

Case.

Upon this basis, the number of Represent tives in Congress from each State is as follows:

1840. 1850.

Maine -				7	6
New Hampshi	ire			4	3
Vermont -				4	3
Massachusette				10	9
Rhode Island	200			2	1
Connecticut				4	3
Market Control of the Parket				-	-
Manager Company				31	25
New York	1950	3.00		34	30
New Jersey	200	1		5	4
	59.5			24	23
Pennsylvania	170122	9.4	, ee .	1	
Delaware	- Blan	T. Sale	-	-	1
				-	
				64	58
Ohio -				21	20
Indiana -			1	10	11
Michigan	. 10			3	5
Illinois -		.33		7	9
Wisconsin		100		2	3
Iowa -	W233	ANG	elejk	2 2	2
1042	4	7334	300	31545404	45-19-5750
				45	50
AND THE PROPERTY OF THE PARTY O		1500		100	00

North Carolina South Carolina Georgia Alabama Mississippi Florida Texas Arkansas -

Total number of Representatives Total number of Representatives

The apparent discrepancy of one member between the population and the supresentation arises chiefly from the fact, that a State is entitled to one Representative, however small its population. The district system destroys all data for the estimate of the state of parties in the House. As between the Atlantic and the Western States, the House will be divided thus: House will be divided thus: Atlantic States - - - 118 Western States - - - 93 But let us turn to the vote for a President of the United States.

By the addition of two Senatorial votes to the

By the addition of two Senatorial votes to the number of Representatives in Congress from a State, the inequalities of the States in political power are greatly reduced. New York at present in confinence for the ten years ending 1850. This increase would make the amount of the popparent of the ten years ending 1830. This increase would make the amount of the popparent he same as the estimates of the increase would make the amount of the popparent he same as the estimates of the increase would make the amount of the popparent he same as the estimates of the increase would make the amount of the popparent he same as the estimates of the increase would make the amount of the popparent he same as the estimates of the increase would make the amount of the popparent he same as the estimates of the increase would make the amount of the popparent he same as the estimates of the increase would make the amount of the popparent he same as the estimates of the increase would make the amount of the popparent he same as the estimates of the increase would make the amount of the popparent he increase would make the amount of the popparent he increase would make the amount of the popparent he increase would make the amount of the popparent he increase would make the amount of the popparent he increase would make the amount of the popparent he increase would make the amount of the popparent he increase would make the amount of the popparent he increase would make the amount of the popparent he increase would make the amount of the popparent he increase would make the amount of the popparent he increase would make the amount of the popparent he increase would make the amount of the popparent he increase would make the amount of the popparent he increase would make the amount of the popparent he increase would make the amount of the popparent he increase would make the amount of the popparent he increase would make the amount of the popparent he increase would make the amount of the popparent he increase would make the increase w ratio of increase would make the amount of the population, nearly the same as the estimates of the if extended to 1850; and the results will be as

refritories:		which have,	-	Pion	a +a +	he lest	alastian	han	
Estimate of Comissioner of I ents for 1847.		garded as W	hig in	or	Dem	ocratic, anner a	and we	w the	ar-
600,000	642,100	litical stren	igth	of	the d	lifferen	t section	ns of	the
300,000	306,612	Union.	-						
302,000	306,308			EAS	TERN	STATES			
850,000	859,600				Dem.			· V	Vhig.
130,000	139,060	Maine -			8	Verr			5
-330,000	339,580	New Hamp	shire	9	5		sachuset		11
2,780,000	3,000,000					Rho	le Island	d -	3
416,000	434,297					Con	necticut		5
2,125,000					-		. 1		
	2,296,843				13				24
1,850,000	1,990,675	_		MI	DDLE	STATES.			
960,000	1,077,486	New York		-	32		Jersey		6
370,000	451,886	Pennsylvan		-	25		Ware -		3
735,000	865,922		400		40	Dem	MRLG -	-	3
215,000	294,284				57				9
130,000	167,284	10011-							.9
80,000	81,000		W	EST		REE STA			
495,000	506,343	Indiana	-	-	13	Ohi	- 0	-	22
1,270,000	1,282,942	Michigan	**	-	7				
765,000	769,962	Illinois	-	-	11				
605,000	609,542	Wisconsin	-	160	5.				
800,000	846,542	Iowa -		-	4				
690,000	732,855				-				-
640,000	753,292	20000000			40				22
470,000	477,539	10 mg		SOU	THER	N STAT	ES.		
75,000	84,000	Virginia			14		yland		6
140,000	155,000	South Caro	lina		7		th Caro	line	8
152,000	175,000	Florida		1	3		rgia -	ALLES .	. 9
950,000	1,001,668	Alabama	-		8	Lon	isiana		. 6
855,000	887,220	Mississippi			8		nessee		11
600,000	692,685	Texas			3		tucky	-	10
		Arkansas		1	4	AL CAI	vuoxy.	11 19	10
20 680 000	99 997 597	Missonni			0				

17.018.854 20.680,000 22,227,527 Missouri By this estimate, the population of the different sections of the Union in 1850, as compared with 1840, will be as follows:

RECAPITULATION. Eastern States - -Western Free States -Let us pursue these comparisons still further, and contrast the Whig vote of the Union with

the Democratic vote of the free States: Eastern States - - -Middle States - - - Western Free States - -

By this estimate, the vote of the Democratic free States exceeds by five votes the entire Whig vote of the Union. Let the great State of Ohio change over, and the vote of the Democratic free States would lack only seven votes to equal the entire Whig vote of the Union united with the vote of all the Democratic Southern States.

Between the North and the South the vote
would be as follows: Presidential vote of free States - 165

Presidential vote of free States - 105
Do. do. slave States - 106
Thus we see the ratio in which the political power of the country will, after the next census, be distributed among the different sections. These, we might say, were the consequences of the census of 1850, and here close this lengthy the census of 1850, and here close this lengthy article; but there are other and more momentous consequences flowing from this distribution of power, which are of intense importance to every one who feels an interest in the destiny of his country. How will this political power conduct itself during the next twelve years? What influence will its strength in different sections have upon it? How are the sections of the country in which it is mightiest inclined to wield it? How will it meet the new destinies now break-

Indies; with their left, the commerce of Europe. They spread from ocean to ocean, and possess almost every variety of soil and of climate. Physical nature never before endowed an empire with such magnificence. Knowledge, Liberty, and Religion, a triad never before found together, have blended their influences to mould our destiny. And is the political power of the country prepared to enter upon this high career? Can the Democratic party, whose blood already flows sluggishly in its veins since its past victories over Banks and Tariffs, rouse itself and come forth fresh and vigorous for these new duties. forth fresh and vigorous for these new duties, where the issues at stake relate to men, and not to interests? Or shall the Whig party, throwing aside its rotten idols, rush forward with alacrity. in this new career for the welfare of man, and thus snatch from their opponents the sceptre of the nation for the next twelve years? Or shall the nation for the next twelve years? Or shall the country roll forward in its great destiny, un-aided by the direct influence of the political power, and even in spite of it? These are con-sequences which we must not now proceed to consider.

For the National Kra-FARMER'S COLLEGE.

Ohio 1 10 11
Michigan 3 5 11llinois 7 9 9
Wisconsin 2 2 3 10wa 2 2 2 145 50

The representation from the Southern States is of a more complex character. Three-fifths of the slaves are represented with the free population. If we estimate the number of slaves in 1850 at 3,000,000, three-fifths will be 1,800,000, giving eighteen members to the House of Representatives. In all our estimates, Delaware is classed a mong the free States, as her slave population does not exceed 2,000.

To make a distribution of the representation among the Southern States, the fluctuations of the slave population of Maryland and Virginia has been decreasing at the rate of 2,500 per annum. In North Carolina it has been increasing in a greater or less ratio, which it is unnecessary to state here, and which had been controlled by various circumstances. Negrenia the slave population loses a Representative in conse-

ful mind aright, and give shape and character to the rising American spirit, by diffusing their liberal progressive principles through the mass of society. The course of study adopted by the Board is strictly American, discarding all crude notions respecting intellectual development, and is consistent, both in theory and practice, with the nature and wants of society. The classics have been discarded from the regular course, but they are taught to those who have time and inclination to study them. Each student is put upon his own responsibility, and his education conducted according to his plans of future usefulness. Chemical and Philosophical apparatus sufficient for all purposes of illustration have been secured, and a good refracting telescope of 6½ inches aperture, furnished with equatorial mountings, has been obtained for the use of the Institution. Cabinets of Mineralogy and Conchology have been

10 of Commeny

been obtained for the use of the Institution. Cabinets of Mineralogy and Conchology have been commenced, and it is proposed, amongst other things, to collect an extensive Library of Agricultural and Mechanical works.

The College has been in operation about two years; and at present, about 180 students are in attendance, above half of whom have passed the assignment and entered the college denorment.

primary, and entered the college department The college year is divided into two sess of twenty-one weeks each; the winter session commencing the first Monday in November, and the summer session, the first Monday in May.

FACULTY.

F. G. Cary, A. M., President, and Professor of Moral Science; R. H. Bishop, D. D., Professor of History and Political Economy; J. W. Scott, D. D., Professor of Chemistry and its applications; J. Silsby, A. M., Professor of Mathematics, Natural Philosophy. and Astronomy; J. G. Wilson, A. B., Professor of Ancient and Modern Languages; G. S. Ormsby, Teacher of Preparatory Course. FACULTY.

There is also a College erected in the vicinity There is also a College erected in the vicinity, for the accommodation of females, which will go into operation next fall. It will accommodate at least 150 students, and will no doubt be one of the first female Literary Institutions in the West. This, to the minds of many, will be an additional inducement; and to the other advantages of the place, will give an elevated moral tone, which female society alone can effect.

Echropout 18: 1840

**M. W. P. February 18, 1849.

THE NATIONAL ERA.

WASHINGTON, MARCH 22, 1849.

THE TERMS.

We again call the attention of our readers to the followin act from the "Terms" of the Era "Every subscriber renewing his subscription, and sending us two NEW subscribers, shall have the three copies for fiv

A subscriber sends us five dollars for three new subsci hers, and thinks he carries out the spirit of the proposition Undoubtedly. A postmaster, not a subscriber, also sends u three new subscribers on the same terms, presuming that w will not object. Certainly not. The only difference between these cases, and those in which subscribers pay their money to agents, is, that in the former the subscribers secure t to agents, is, that in the former the subscribers secure to themselves the benefit of the commission. This does not interfere with our regular agents, but rather helps them, by multiplying our readers, and thus extending the field for

r in mind that, by a little exertion, he may seen two new subscribers, and supply himself and them for five

cations to the Era, whether on business paper or for publication, should be addressed to
G. BAILEY, Jun., Washington, D. C.

BACK NUMBERS.

We would again request those of our sub scribers, who do not file their papers, to forward us all the January numbers they have on hand, unless they wish to use them. Frequent calls are made upon us for back numbers, to complete the files of those who preserve their papers, and we should like to be able to respond to them.

We hope our friends will from time time look at the Notice above, concerning new subscribers, and replenish our list accordingly.

WE SHOULD LIKE to know the real names of our two correspondents, "Mary Irving," and When shall we hear again from the former? The poem of the latter shall ap-

POEMS.—We receive many poems which remain with us unpublished. The writers must not feel aggrieved. We have an odd test of all our poetic contributions. If they are no better than our own effusions, in that vein, we treat them, just as we treat our own-as if they were unwritten poetry. We have known people unable to sing, who could yet talk very musically and so there are writers who fail in poetry, but are quite respectable in prose.

PRESIDENT PRO TEM .- Mr. Fillmore having retired from the Senate last Tuesday, Mr. Atchison, of Missouri, was elected President pro tem. Mr. A. has no peculiar qualifications for the position, but having been selected before, the Senate, with its characteristic love of keeping things just as they are, elected him again. The great ambition of that-body is to have as few changes as possible in its composition, or as it relates to its officers. Hence, lately, it made its secretary, clerks sergeant-at-arms, doorkeepers, &c. virtu-

THE MOVEMENTS IN THE OHIO LEGISLATURE.

The reader will find in the remarks of Mr. Townshend, of the Ohio Legislature, published on our first page, a very clear view of the movements in that body. No man has been more bitterly denounced than Dr. Townshend, but our confidence in his sound judgment and unwavering integrity has never been shaken.

NAVIGATION LAWS.

It was easy to foresee that Great Britain, having commenced a system of liberal commercial policy, by the repeal of her Corn Laws, would proceed gradually to abolish every vestige of the old restrictive policy. The attempt to combine Free Trade and Protection is an absurdity and must work the most discordant results. Having withdrawn from the Colonies the monopolie they enjoyed in her markets, it was unjust and impolitic to maintain her monopoly of the trade of the Colonies.

Mr. Labouchere lately introduced in the Hous of Commons, a bill to repeal or modify the several acts designed to secure to British vessels the colonial, the import, and the carrying trade, accompanying the measure with an ex planation of its bearings, in the course of which. in reply to an inquiry whether any intimation had been received from the American Government, as to any Convention with respect to the coasting trade, he replied:

"I think I can answer the question of the honorable member. In an interview which I had a short time ago with the American minister, Mr. Bancroft, he spoke of his desire that such a Con-Bancroft, he spoke of his desire that such a Convention should be signed. He said that he should be willing the next day to decide upon any Convention which should include the coasting trade. [Hear, hear.] I replied that, on a question of this kind, I did not think I ought to anticipate the decision of the House. That it was a question upon which Parliament should decide. But, judging from Mr. Bancroft's manner, I have no doubt that he would be prepared to-morrow to give his assent to throwing open the coasting trade in the modified manner I have explained to the House. These, sir, are the outlines of the scheme I have These, sir, are the outlines of the scheme I have to recommend to the adoption of the House."

This statement has produced some sensation in this country; and a few days since, Mr. Webster offered a resolution in the Senate, calling upon the Administration for information on the sub-

The policy of reciprocity has always been sar tioned by our Government. Even the majority of Protectionists have professed a willingness to recognise Free Trade, if the rest of the world would do so. We presume Mr. Bancroft has merely signified to the Government of England ess to enter into a Convention for arrangement of the navigation interests of the two countries on a basis of perfect reciprocity. It is in the power of England and the United States, being the two greatest commercial Sin the world, by taking the lead in the aboli of all commercial monopolies, to bring about the ultimate repeal of all restrictions upon the inter-

LETTER OF MR. CLAY.

The Letter of Mr. Clay on Emancipation is the subject of a great variety of comments. His Whig friends in the free States are extravagant Impracticable scheme of abolition. The Boston Liberator denounces its author as cowardly and inhuman. Other anti-slavery journals find some good in it, and much evil. The Louisville Examiner rejoices in its publication as calculated to pro-mote the cause of Freedom. The Richmond (Va.) Examiner, a Democratic paper, stigmatizes Mr. Clay as a traitor to the South, calls him an Abolitionist, and says he is now to be ranked with Giddings, Hale, & Co. The Richmond (Va.) Whig, a Whig journal, is much pleased with the Letter, which, it remarks, re-affirms doctrines and views held by Thomas Jefferson and some of the best

There can be no doubt that the Letter separates Mr. Clay from the class of ultra slaveholders, and places him in the ranks of Emancipation ists. Its tone is very different from that of his unfortunate speech in the Senate, 1839, when he declared that the legislation of two hundred years had sanctioned and sanctified negro slavery. The spirit of that speech was essentially pro-slavery; the spirit of this Letter is anti-slavery. We do not therefore agree with those who think that he stands on precisely the same ground now, that he occupied nine years ago.

It must be remembered, too, that this demo stration is made in disregard of the policy of his own political friends, and of the action of both the great parties of his State. The pro-slavery tactics of the Democrats had driven the Whigh to take ground against all agitation of the ques tion of Emancipation. Even the Louisville Jour nal, always devoted to the interests of Mr. Clay had arrayed itself against the Emancipator The Legislature, under the influence of party reasons, had unanimously condemned all project of Emancipation. In the face of these strong indications of the will of the dominant powers in Kentucky, Mr. Clay deliberately takes his stand against Slavery, and in favor of Emancipation thus throwing the whole weight of his influence in favor of the Emancipators, who, from whatever motives, with whatever views, by whatever means. are seeking to rescue their noble State from dire curse. For this, we honor Mr. Clay; and no disappointment, no mortification we felt or reading the details of his scheme of Emancipa tion, shall prevent the expression of our appro bation in this respect.

Again: Mr. Clay recognises the identity of the human race, its equality in natural rights, the wrongfulness of Slavery, its inconsistency with the professed principles of this Republic; and he thrusts aside, as unworthy of serious notice, the sophistical arguments in behalf of Slavery, which have been in vogue of late years in the South This will do good in the slave States. It indicates clearly enough that the worthier spirits there are yet uninfected with the mania of Slavery. His influence will lend an additional sanction to the sound principles thus endorsed. among the reflecting, sober-minded people of the South, and we shall trust to the intrinsic force of those principles to work out their legitimat results in a way very different from that indicat. ed in this Letter. Having commended what we think praisewor

thy, we must condemn what we think wrong. The scheme of Emancipation, proposed by Mr. Clay, is unjust and impolitic. It is unjust because, after having recognised the right of the slaves to liberty, and the wrong of enslaving them, it proposes the perpetual bondage of some of them, the almost indefinite enslavement of others, and the banishment of all who may be liberated, for no crime or offence committed by race, to the prejudice and supposed convenience of the other. It is impolitic, because it would continue for an indefinite period in Kentucky, a system of labor which is exhausting its energies and keeping down its population; because, while it would prevent the State from reaping all the advantages which even a bad investment of capital and labor may produce, if regarded as permanen t would tend to delay indefinitely the introduction of the wealth-producing system of free labor and, because, awakening ideas among the slaves which it would not satisfy, the result would be dangerous discontent. Mr. Clay, himself, betrays a conscio

that his plan may not come up to the demand of the times. It will "hardly be accused," he says, of being too early in its commencement, or too rapid in its operation. It will be more likely to neet with contrary reproaches." The reason on which Mr. Clay rests the policy of gradualism and colonization is, the necessity of separating the two races. We know how strong this is, in the judgment of Southern people. They imagine that the worst possible consequences must flow from the juxtaposition of the two races in a state of freedom; but, if they would but look at the matter coolly, they might see that it would be just as easy for the two races to live together. both being free, as if one were in slavery. They do not deny that the danger and inconvenience and injury resulting from the continuance of a servile class among us, must inevitably increase Such a class is necessarily alien and hostile, and therefore an ever present, all pervading, constantly growing Element of Discord, Weakness, and Peril. If emancipated, say in Kentucky, and permitted to remain in the State, what then be the state of things? The white population numbers now almost seven hundred thousand souls; the colored, two hundred thousand. Suppose the latter all free, at this moment: they cease to be aliens. They become at once identified in sympathy and interest with the State They can have no interest adverse to its wellbeing. In case of invasion, it is the interest of s servile class that the invader should triumph; of free laborers, that he should be defeated. As for the inconvenience or annoyance of mere proximity, freedom brings the black freeman no closer to the white, than the slave is now. They now all live together: they would do nothing more, were all free. And, that two classes of people, socially unequal cannot coexist, in one State, withou langerous strife, is a mere dogma, unsupported by reason or experience. Doubtless, under the operation of the laws of God, engraven on Human Society, there is a constant tendency in every civilized community to an equalization of all classes: but the history of the world shows that distinct castes may exist for centuries in a State, which may yet preserve all the while a reasonable degree of order and stability - the changes which are undermining distinctions, taking place so gradually as not to produce any violent vulsions. Recognise the natural rights of all men in the State - their rights to life, liberty, and property-and revolutions then, if there be ordinary sagacity and forbearance in the dominant classes, will be so gradual and peaceful as not to shatter the framework of society.

Look at the State of Maryland. Her area tains 11,150 square miles; her free colored population is over sixty-six thousand, or six to a squar mile. Kentucky contains 40,500 square miles. Suppose all her slaves emancipated to-day, her free colored population would be 200,000 souls only about five to a square mile. Who dream that Maryland is in danger? Why should Ken-tucky be, with a less density of free colored pop

If Maryland is not prosperous, it is not be cause of the sixty-six thousand free colored peo ple who reside there, but because she is bo down by the weight of eighty thousand slaves, who degrade labor, impair the enterprise of these free blacks, and check the immigra

It is not the presence of the colored race in Kentucky that repels the white emigrant of Germany or New England—but, the monopoly of labor by a servile, an enslaved race. He will not go where the laborer is regarded as the property of the capitalist. That simple fact debases Labor. He,

aman who seeks comfort and respectability, who is devoted to a wife that is the divinity of his Home, who would spare his children harassing labor, for the sake of educating them to be useful citizens, cannot compete with a slave, who works without in their commendation, taking no exception to his wages, and whose wife and children are driven daily to the drudgery of the field.

But, emancipate the slaves of Kentucky, bur den the State with no expensive, wasting, im practicable scheme of colonization, let there be two hundred thousand free colored laberers, instead of slaves, and the influx of white immigration would commence forthwith, increasing from year to year, with a rapidity that would soon bring up the population of Kentucky to the point now reached by Ohio-a State which has not single physical advantage over her neighbor.

And then, what imaginable inconvenience could result to even the most fastidious speculator or races, from the presence of some two or three hundred thousand honest, inoffensive colored men, in a population of two millions of whites?

All that we need is, faith in God and his wise

providence. Let us do what we know to be right; do to the black man as we would wish to be done by-and in the long run, good, and nothing but good, must result. We have no doubt that the Creator has ordained laws, as well for the distribution of men over the face of the earth, as for their government. Were Slavery abolished throughout the whole South to-day, by the voluntary action of the People having the power those laws would begin to operate, and different races of men would seek the latitudes congenia to their constitutions and habitudes; so that, in process of time, without any violent disturbance, or compulsory colonization, they who can labor all the year round in a hot climate, in latitude whence the white man must exile himself one-half of every year, would be concentrated about the shores of the Gulf of Mexico, while, meantime, our Government would embrace all under it protecting segis; and thus would be solved the problem of social diversity with political unity.

MEMBERS OF CONGRESS AND APPOINTMENTS TO OFFICE.

"No Senator or Representative shall, during the time for which he was elected, be appointed to any civil office under the authority of the Unit ed States, which shall have been created, or the emoluments whereof shall have been increased during such time; and no person holding any office under the United States shall be a member of either House during his continuance in office. stitution, Art. 1, Section 6.

The design of this clause was, to check the multiplication of offices, to guard the integrity of the Federal Legislature, to preserve it free from Executive influence; but the provision is inadequate to these ends. Had it never been adopted, Congress would scarcely have been more exposed to the action of a strong Executive than it is now. Vacancies are continually occurring, or may be created at the will of the President, who has always patronage enough to make him dangerous to the independence of the legislative body. The provision prohibits members of Congress, during the time for which they are elected from being appointed to any Federal offices, which may be created, or the emoluments whereof may be increased, during such time; but, it does not forbid their apntment, at any time, to offices already existing Had the framers of the Constitution foreseen the consequences of omitting to guard the independence of the Legislative Department in this respect, they would doubtless have extended the provision so as to make Senators and Representatives ineligible to any Federal office, during the time for which they were elected, and a reasonable period thereafter In theory, the election of Representatives every

two years is supposed to secure their responsibilthem. Throughout, from beginning to end, it ity to the People. A member of Congress, it to his constituents, they may pronounce him a good and faithful servant, and reëlect him. The theory ought to be a fact. Where the People are the acknowledged source of Power, their will should govern: the representatives, as their agents, should be held strictly accountable to them, and the only way to secure such secountability is, by regularly recurring elections, at short periods. But, even this way of imposing responsibility, too frequently fails, owing to the omission of the safeguard we have just noticed—that is, a prohibition of the appointment of any member of Congress to Federal office, during the time for which he was elected and a reasonable period thereafter-If, as sometimes happens, the Chief Executive be arrayed, on any question, against the majority of the People, he may defeat their will by corrupting their agents, and they have no redress. Their electing power is overshadowed by his appointing power-his rewards may compensate for their retributions. The representative knows the will of his constituents, and is made acquainted with the wishes of the Administration. He hesitates long between the two-in hope of the rewards to follow compliance with the one, in fear of the consequences to result from disobedience to the other. Were the President prohibited from appointing him to office, during his representative term, and two years thereafter, there would be no hesitation: his obedience to the popular will would be prompt, bold, and earnest. But, he is not sure that the policy of rotation in office may not prevent his re-nomination, or that his competito may not defeat his reëlection-while he is sure that, by concurring in opinion with the Executive, he may secure an office, paying as well as that of representative, or far better.

Now, it must be remembered that politics, with large proportion of those who embark in political life, is a trade, a profession on which they depend for a subsistence. Commencing early in life, they become disqualified for other, less exciting employments. They have families to support-and their necessities constitute their temptations. Suppose them trained in the school of expediency, or to regard politics as having nothing to do with a man's moral relations, it is easy enough to see what flexible materials they would furnish to an adroit, energetic Executive, should they become members of the National Legislature. They may be honest, amiable men in the social relations of life, but entirely malleable in their political principles, impressible by strong Executive influence. Is it any wonder that the People should have reason so often to complain of being misrepresented! They have secured the responsibility of their representative, only in theory: if he disappoint them, their displeasure may be more than compensated by Presidential

A Senator has done peculiar services for an Administration, but, in proportion as he has grown in favor with the Central Power, he has lost the favor of his constituents. His term approache a close, and he can look for nothing at their hands. The Executive, just about expiring, translates him from the Senate to a Foreign Court, as a representative of the Sovereignty of the Republic Where is his responsibility to the People? The mere act of appointing him, even should he be re-called a few months after, puts more money into his pocket, and confers more distinction upon him. than his whole Senatorial career—and the reward. it may be, is conferred, just because he has defie the People, and deferred to the President.

The patronage power may begin its work be-fore the President is installed. General Taylor being a slaveholder, it was fairly presumed that certain anti-slavery measures agitated during the ast session of the Thirtieth Congress would ren der those engaged in them, rather obnoxious to him and his advisers. What followed? Members, who were ambitious of official dist or in need of larger calaries, or had lost their elec tion, or were in some doubt whether they would be again nominated, or, if nominated, chosen, be gan to look forward to the rising sun. They knew that their constituents demand uses, but they believed that the President elect make the unpalatable measures acceptable to Slavery, would discard all old party prejudices,

what it was supposed would be the dominant in-fluence, or to patpone them indefinitely. By the cooperation of these men with the pro-slavery R. W. Thompson is and party in Congress was all action on the Slavery question baffled during the last Congress.

nbers whom we have described, are already rewarded-and they may now snap their fingers in the faces of their constituents. We venture lied upon to carry out the presumed wishes of the new Administration in relation to the Slavery question, who wil not receive his reward. Where Power exits, it will be used, and it knows of no better way to strengthen and perpetuate itself, than by thing care of those who have promoted its purpose. The instinct of self-preservation, if not gratitude, dictates this policy. The Power that remembers its votaries will never

he without them. It is easy enough to see why slaveholders should always insist upon funishing the President. Although in a decidel minority in the Federal Legislature, they have been able thus far, by the aid of Presidential ptronage, to command auxiliaries enough in botl Houses, to give them the control of Congress

The Taylor part talked largely during the last Presidential cawass of the abuses of the veto power. We are no riends to this power, as exting under our Constitution. It is an anomaly free institutions, that the will of one man should be more poten than that of nearly twothirds of the People. The only legitimate use of the veto is to delay lasty action, to secure deliberation, to give the ligislative body an opportunity reconsider its acts, in the light of reasons submitted by a Department placed in a position favorable to comprehensive and impartial judgment. But the power conferred by the Constitution enables the President to set at defiance the great majority of the People, as bepresented in Congress, and play into the hands of a mere class interest. There is no democracy in it or about it. But, bad as it is, it is nothing like so mischievous in its consequences as the patronage of the President. This enables him in most cases to secure acquiescence in his views, and thus preclude the ntervention of the veto. The Taylor party also enlarged upon this head, but how beautifully its ledges thus far have been redeemed! An antislavery member of Congress in Massachusetts. rejected by the People on account of the change of his views on the subject of voting for a proslavery candidate for the Presidency, and on account of his support of such candidate, is appointed to profitable office in Boston, for the very thing or which his constituents repudiated him. It will be recollected that Mr. Parmenter. who, after having conciliated the anti-slavery interest by his anti-slavery votes in Congress, disgusted his constituents, by sanctioning the Texas iniquity, was appointed by a pro-slavery Adminration to the same office.

Another influential gentleman, elected by antislavery votes in Indiana, after having aided in defeating action on the subject of the slave trade in the District of Columbia, and abstained from actively supporting a Wilmot Proviso Territorial bill, reported, under instructions, from the Committee of which he was chairman, although it was his province to take care of it, urge it through, and close the debate upon it, is appointed one of the Commissioners on the Mexican Claims. We shall soon lave other, similar appointments, to announce. Those who ought to know express the belief that no nominations will be made of anti-slavely men, unless with a view to buy them off, or to secure some local influence. At this ent, there is on file in one of the ments a large number of letters from a Western State, insisting upon the removal of a well-tried experienced officer, on the ground that he is an Abolitionist-a fact which shows the estimation in which the Administration is held by its friends. All these facts are referred to, for the purpose of showing in what way the patronage of the Excentive is to be employed in controlling the poli-tics and influencing the legislation of the country. Now how are the People to regist and haffle this formidable Power? There is little hope of any amendment of the Constitution which shall pro-

vide new safeguards for the integrity of the Legislative Department. But, one thing can b done: the People can select for their represents tives, men of principle, steadiness of purpose, and real intelligence, able to withstand the wiles of Administrative Power; men who will never prove traitors to Popular Rights. We have shown them in an imperfect way the corrupting influences to which their representatives are exposed. It is for them te decide, whether they will send men to Congress, to secure their interests, or the purposes of the Administration They must look narrowly into the qualification of candidates, and not suffer party managers impose upon them unprincipled men. If they cheated. When they employ an agent to collect their bills, or transact any pecuniary busines for them, they are careful to satisfy themselves of his fidelity and fitness; but, when they are called upon to select an agent to represent them in the National Legislature, amidst influences always operating to draw him aside from fair dealing they take him on trust, often without the slightest information concerning his intelligence, firmness, or moral principle. If they would have an independent Congress, they must fill it with independent men.

THE COMPOSITION OF THE NEXT CONGRESS.

Congress has adjourned, without settling the Perritorial question. There is no doubt as to the views of the Chief Executive on this question. They are just as sectional as those che ished by the late Administration. On the next Congress will rest the responsibility of deter mining the institutions of our Pacific Territories If there be any man foolish enough to suppos that Executive influences will not be brought bear upon it, so as to secure an auxiliary force from the free States in favor of compromise, he is beyond the reach of argument. We speak to wise men. There are members elect of the next Congress who cannot be relied upon. Let the People look to it; especially let them inquire into the qualifications of candidates set up by the Taylor party. The Democrats, being out of power, are not so exposed to corrupt Executive influences; but the Taylor party, being in the ascendant, needs special watching. Elections are yet to be held in Connecticut, Indiana, Iowa, and Rhode Island. Are the Free Soil men on the alert in Connecticut? Truman Smith, a representative in the Congress just closed from that State, was a clog on the wheels of Progress. His influence was adverse to the cause of Freedom Who shall be his successor? A man of like faith and temper? God forbid. Dixon and Hubbard. who always were firm and consistent in Anti-Slavery voting, have not been renominated? Why? Let the Free Soil party take care that their successors be true men. Indiana will elect in August next. Judge Wick, (a Democrat,) we are glad to learn, declines renomination. Judge Em-bree (Whig) was neither so enlightened nor so firm on Slavery questions as he ought to have been. He is now the Whig candidate for the office of Governor. Free Soil men will exert every nerve to fill the seat he occupied in Congrees with a stanch opponent of Slavery. Caleb Smith preferred not to "face the music" in his District, having disappointed the hopes of his constituents. Never was politician more emphatic in his Anti-Slavery professions. But he belongs now to the Administration, not to the People. Will they suffer themselves to be again deceived? G. W. Julian is the candidate of the would not approve of them. Each of these members had his own circle of personal friends—and all these friends would aid him in his efforts, to ple there, nine-tenths of whom are strongly Anti-

R. W. Thompson is another representatives who bowed to the Slave Power. His speech on Slavery, while it provoked the Some have been simple enough to suppose that indignation of his Whig friends from the free the new Administration would never attempt to States, secured him the warmest congratulations imper with the independence of Congress; but, of the slaveholders. We harbor no unkind feelif they will keep their eyes open for the next four ing toward Mr. Thompson. His speech disapyears, they will learn something. A few of the pointed us. We had hoped better things from him. We knew he possessed fine talents, and were under the impression that his heart beat responsive to the march of humanity. But that the prediction, that here is not one, who was re- speech! May we never hear such another, from the lips of a man professing to represent freemen New Hampshire, we learn has just reëlected

General Wilson and Mr. Tuck. Thanks to the Granite State! She has done herself honor, and done service to the cause of Freedom. She has also returned Mr. Peaslee, whose votes were uniformly given in favor of Freedom. The election in Iowa will take place in August.

Are the friends of Free Soil awake? Of the two representatives of that State in the last Congress, Thompson always voted right, while Leffler could never be depended upon. If the young State of Iowa is really desirous to see free institutions like her own planted on the shores of the Pacific, let her send men to Congress who will speak her real sentiments.

One vacancy is vet to be filled in Massachu setts, and the Taylor men are desperately bent on having it filled by one of their own temper and principles. Palfrey, who has signalized himself in Congress, as a true representative of the Pilgrim State, who has in every respect faithfully guarded and promoted the interests of his State and shown an admirable fitness for practical legis lation, and who has twice come near being choser over all competitors, is to be thrust aside to make room for one more amenable to the influences o a pro-slavery Administration. The attempt will fail. We do not believe that the freedom-loving citizens of his district will thus discard a faithful public servant, whose only offence is, that he has loved Liberty more than Party.

We appeal to all parties in the free States. Democratic pro-slavery Administration found or made Democratic doughfaces enough to sanction all its sectional measures. The positions of parties are now reversed. The same influence which corrupted the Democrats will be at work to corrupt the Whigs. A Whig Pro-Slavery Administration will find or make Whig Doughfaces enough to carry its sectional measures, unless the People select better representatives than they have hitherto done. We need not say one word to the Free Soil party; but the Whig and Democratic parties have been so often deceived, they may be again. We beseech them to run no man for Congress, unless they know that he can b neither bribed, intimidated, nor cheated; and that he will prove impregnable to all corrupt so cial influences. Too much depends on the composition of the next Congress to allow ordinary men to be set up as candidates.

For the National Ers THE CONFESSION.

BY MISS PHORBE CAREY. In the moonlight of the spring-time,
Trembling, blushing, half afraid,
Heard I first the fond confession
From the sweet lips of the maid. As the roses of the summer,

By his warm embraces won, Take a fairer, richer color From the glances of the sun; So, as gasing, earnest, anxious, i besought her but to speak, Deep, and deeper burned the crim. Of the blushes in her cheek.

Till at last, with happy impulse, Impulse that she might not check As it softly thrilled and trembled, And with lips, that, half averted

THE CASE OF GENERAL SHIELDS.

The Senate after devoting three days to the decided, last Thursday, that he was not qualified for a seat in that body. The subject having been referred to a select committee, of which Mr. Mason, of Virginia, was chairman, it reported on the 13th as follows:

That having given due notice to said Shields, he appeared before them, and they took the subject into consideration.

They farther report that the said certificate of election dealers that the said certificate of chosen a Senator of the United States by the Legislature of the State of Illinois, on the 13th day of January last—that it further appears, and is admitted by the said James Shields, that he is an alien by birth, and the only proof before the committee of the naturalization of the said Shields in the United States is contained in the copy of certificate of naturalization in the Circuit Cour of Effingham county, in the said State of Illinois, which is annexed to and made part of this report by which certificate it appears that the said James Shields was admitted by said Court a citi-zen of the United States on the 21st day of Octo-

zen of the United States on the 21st day of Octo-ber, 1840. The committee therefore report the following resolutions: Resolved, That the election of James Shields to be a Senator of the United States, was void, he not-having been a citizen of the United States the term of years required as a qua Senator of the United States. General Shields availed himself of the occasi

to make a few remarks in excellent tone. He had been in the State Legislature, a Judge Commissioner in the General Land Office, a General in the Army, for three days Governor of eral in the Army, for three days Governor of Oregon, all requiring naturalization, and yet the question of eligibility had never yet been raiseed in connection with either. The Senator from Wisconsin had raised that question here, as he had a perfect right to do. Perhaps it was his duty to do so. The question having been raised, and referred to the honorable and intelligent committee who had reported on the subject, he had made up his mind to submit to the decision of this body without opposition, and throw himself upon his State to sustain him. If they abandoned him, he should never present himself again for office in these United States.

for office in these United States. for office in these United States.

The committee had acted upon the evidence before them—they could not act otherwise. He could have explained, but, as he had already been charged with indiscretion, he forbore. He had charged with indiscretion, he forbore. He had been guilty of an error in a letter to a gentleman of this body, and he confessed his wrong. When a gentleman called on him, and referred to the injudicious construction of which that letter was susceptible, he had immediately authorized him to withdraw it. Before this body, and before God, he discrewed the construction given to that letter he disavowed the construction given to that letter. He was incapable of such a thought, of a menace

Mr. Foote moved a postponement of the resolution till the first Monday in next December. The subject was discussed by several Senators, till the Senate went into Executive session. The next day it was again taken up, when, General Shields said that what he had intende

General Shields said that what he had intended to state to the committee was, that he should never return to be subjected to the annoyance to which he had now been subjected, unless he could so return with the most incontestable evidence of his eligibility, or with a new commission. As that communication had not reached them, and the committee had reported against him, he had stated yesterday that he should make no further recistors. Mr. Seward rose to offer an amendment. It

was merely to declare that the Senator from Illi-nois is not eligible to a seat is this body. A post-ponement implied, he said, that a different case might be presented at the next session. He agreed with the Senator from Missouri, (Mr. Atchison,) that the case would not be changed, ntenison;) that the case would not be changed, unless it could be shown that General Shields had been nine years a citizen of the United States at the time of his election. Those only could consistently yets for the next terms of the section. consistently vote for the postponement, he conceived, who believe that nine years' citizenship is not necessary to render a person eligible for an election.

which will alter the case. Until there was some such avermeat, to vote at once was the plainest duty of the Sanato. He did not concur, however, in a remark of the Senator from New York, [Mr. Seward,] that "he had as little respect for this provision of the Constitution as any in it." He had more respect for it than for almost any other, because it was about the only provision upon which the heel of aggression had not yet been placed.

Mr. Calhoun held nothing to be more clear

than that if General Shields is not now a Senator of the United States he never can be, under his present certificate of election. The Constitution of the United States is clear, that he must be nine years a citizen before he can discharge the func-tions of the office. He held it clear that General Shields had not been nine years a citizen on the 4th of March, and that he is therefore ineligible, unless it can be shown that he was naturalized by unless it can be shown that he was naturalized by the naturalization of his father. Nothing of that kind has been produced here, or before the com-mittee; and it was due to the State of Illinois and to General Shields, that the question should be

He did not agree fully in what had been said as to the necessity of his having been nine years a citizen at the time of his election. According to his interpretation of the Constitution, it is only required that he shall have been nine years a citizen on the 4th of March—at the commencement of the present session. And in conclusion, he moved to amend the resolution of the committee by adding at the close thereof the words—"at the commencement of the term for which he was

Mr. Shields rose and said, that as his friend from Mississippi [Mr. Foote] had moved the postponement without consulting him, he must now appeal to him to withdraw the motion.

Mr. Foote. With pleasure, at the request of

Mr. Shields then rose and tendered his resignation, to relieve the Senate, he said, from

lifficulty.

Mr. Webster said it could not now be received and asked for the vote on Mr. Calhoun's amend-General Cass moved to lay the whole subject

on the table, and the yeas and nays being ordered it was decided in the negative, 15 to 34. Mr. Hale moved a postponement until to-mor-row, and was in favor of allowing General Shields gracefully to resign, and not go home with the brand of the Senate upon him—without being forcibly ejected. By postponement till to-morrow, they could be better able to determine which was

the best course. The debate was then continued at some length by Messrs. Webster, Douglas, Foote, Berrien, Butler, and Underwood. Finally, the motion to stpone until to-morrow was carried-YEAS-Messrs. Atchison, Bell, Borland, Brad-

bury, Butler, Cass, Chase, Douglas, Downs, Felch, Fitzpatrick, Foote, Hale, Hunter, Jones, Mason, Norris, Rusk, Seward, Soule, Sturgeon, Turney, Underwood, and Yulee—24: NAYS—Messrs. Badger, Berrien, Bright, Calhoun, Clarke, Cooper, Corwin, Davis of Massachusetts, Davis of Mississippi, Dawson, Dickinson, Greene, Mangum, Miller, Morton, Pearce, Smith, Spruance, Upham, Wales, Walker, Webster, and Whitcomb—23.

Mr. Hale moved that the letter of resignation from General Shields be read. Objection was made, but the Vice President decided the motion to be in order, and the letter was read accordingly Mr. Hale submitted a resolution that the Pres ident of the Senate be requested to inform the Governor of Illinois of the resignation of James

Mr. Berrien moved to lay this resolution the table, but withdrew the motion, and moved merely that its consideration be postponed until

to-morrow. Agreed to.

Thursday, Mr. Turney moved that the resolution submitted by Mr. Hale be taken up.

Mr. Hale thought the Governor and Legislature of Illinois were fully qualified as to their proper course of action on this case, without any instructions from this body. He contended, that General Shields having withdrawn all claim to a seat, it would be indecorous and improper for the Senate to express any opinion on the subject that the case stands precisely as it would have carried off the prize. so far as any decision of the question of eligi-

bility was involved. Mr. Jefferson Davis considered the tender of resignation here, as merely a request for leave of absence. The Senate was not strictly the body to receive such a note. To the Governor or Legislature of his own State from which his anpointment comes, should his resignation be presented. But he conceived that General Shields, having withdrawn all claim, the Senate had noth ing to do with the matter. He could resign to the Governor of his State, if he chose to do so. And, in conclusion, he moved to lay the motion to proceed to the consideration of Mr. Hale's resolu-tion on the table; stating that if that motion should prevail, he should then move to lay the whole subject also upon the table, unless some other member should desire to address the Senate.

Mr. Davis's motion was decided in the ammative by yeas and nays:
YEAS—Messrs. Atchison, Badger, Baldwin,
Bell, Berrien, Borland, Bright, Butler, Calhoun,
Clarke, Cooper, Corwin, Davis of Mississippi,
Davis of Massachusetts, Dawson, Dickinson,
Greene, Hamlin, Hunter, Mangum, Mason, Miller, Phelps, Seward, Smith, Spruance, Sturgeon,
Hishom, Walker, Webster, Whitcomb Wales, Walker, Webster, White Upham, Wales, Walker, Webster, Whitcomb, and Yulee—33.
NAYS—Messrs. Cass, Chase, Douglas, Downs,

Felch, Fitzpatrick, Foote, Hale, Jones, Norris Rusk, Soule, Turney, and Underwood—14. Subsequently he moved to lay the whole sub-

ject on the table; but the motion failed-16 to YEAS-Messrs. Cass, Chase, Davis of Missis

sippi, Douglas, Downs, Fitzpatrick, Foote, Hale, Jones, Norris, Rusk, Soule, Sturgeon, Turney, Underwood, and Yulee—16. Underwood, and Yulee—16.

NAYS—Messrs. Badger, Baldwin, Bell, Berrien, Borland, Bradbury, Bright, Butler, Calhoun, Clarke, Cooper, Corwin, Davis of Massachusetts, Dawson, Dickinson, Felch, Greene, Hamlin, Hunter, Mangum, Mason, Miller, Morton, Phelps, Seward, Smith, Spruance, Upham, Wales, Walker, Webster, and Whitcomb—32.

Mr. Calhoun's amendment was then adopted General Cass rose, not with the suppositi that he could add anything to the able argum to which he had listened with much attent but simply to say that he could not vote upon the resolution, for the reason that he considered the Senate, by General Shields's resignation, had lost all jurisdiction over the matter.

l jurisdiction over the matter.
Mr. Underwood offered his amendment, to insert after the word resolved, at the commencement of the resolution, the words "the certificate of election does not entitle him to a seat in this body," he not having, &c. [as in the original modified resolution.] Lost—16 to 28.

Mr. Douglas moved to amend, by striking out

all after the word resolved, and insert that the Vice President be requested to inform the Gover-nor of Illinois of the resignation of Gen. Shields.

nor of Illinois of the resignation of Gen. Shields.
Lost—12 to 32.
YEAS—Messrs. Cass, Chase, Douglas, Downs,
Fitzpatrick, Foote, Jones, Rusk, Soule, Sturgeon, Underwood, and Yulee—12
NAYS—Messrs. Atchison, Badger, Baldwin,
Bell, Berrien, Borland, Bradbury, Bright, Butler,
Calhoun, Clarke, Cooper, Corwin, Davis of Massachusetts, Davis of Mississippi, Dawson, Dickinson, Greene, Hamlin, Mangum, Mason, Miller,
Morton, Phelps, Seward, Smith, Spruance, Upham, Wales, Walker, and Webster—32.
The resolution, as modified by Mr. Calhoun's amendment, was then agreed to without a division; and, on motion of Mr. Webster, the presiding officer was requested to transmit to the Gov-

ing officer was requested to transmit to the Gov ernor of Illinois a copy of the resolution. We are glad to find Messrs. Hale and Chase

voting with the few Senators from the Western States, resolved to recognise the right of a Senator to resign. On the faith of his credentials General Shields took his seat in the United States Senate. He was a Senator de facto, and was so recognised by the Senate. When the Select Committee appointed to inquire into his right to a seat, reported against it, and the Senate appeared divided in opinion as to the proper disposition of the case, he tendered his resigna tion-of what? Of the seat he held in the Sen ate, by its own recognition and the credentials of his State. He had held this seat in fact; he resigned it in fact. This he had a perfect right to do; and the moment he did so, he was out of the power of the Senate. Having ceased to be a member of that body, in fact, and withdrawn all claim to a seat, what right had Senators to proceed to declare that his election was null and void? The state of facts which had demanded their action having ceased, nothing remained for them to act upon. He was no longer a Senator de facto, or a to power. claimant to a seat; and we cannot understand what part of the Constitution required or autherized them to affirm that the appointment of General Shields by the Legislature of Illinois was null and void, or that General Shields was not eligible to a seat in the Senate, after he had Mr. McClintock Young, Chief Clerk of the resigned the appointment. We cannot but ex-press our belief that, had the General been sent that injustice has been done him in appointing a as a Senator from Virginia or South Carolina, gentleman who has not been in the Department there is not a Southern Senator who would not to an office to which he himself, on account of his have deemed his resignation an act rendering all further proceedings by the Senate unnecessary.

CHARLES HUBSON, of Massachusetts, late member of Congress, has been appointed Naval Agent at the port of Boston, in the place of William Parmenter, whose commission has expired.

TEXAS AND NEW MEXICO.

It will be recollected that at the late session of Congress, Mr. Vinton introduced a proposition nection with the bill for organizing a Ter. ritorial Government in New Mexico, contem. plating a reference of the question of boundary between that country and Texas to the Supreme Court of the United States. It was fiercely resisted by the Southern men, who, without distinction of party, had evidently made up their minds to sustain Texas in her extravagant and flagitious claim to swallow up the best portion of New Mexico. It would seem from the following statement, that the question has been raised without the intervention of Congress, and that there is a possibility of a judicial decision of the question of boundary by the Supreme Court, ere Congress shall be called upon to dispose of the subject. In view of the bias necessarily created by the peculiar composition of the Court, we are apprehensize that the decision will not be very acceptable to the friends of Free Soil.

From the National Intelligencer. From the National Intelligencer.

The Texan Boundary.—The Galveston Civilian of the 14th ultimo mentions a lawsuit of great interest and public importance, which has been instituted in the United States Court at Galveston. A citizen of Louisiana sued a citizen of the county of Santa Fe, as a citizen of the State of Texas. The defendant pleaded, in abatement of the suit, that Santa Fe forms no part of the State of Texas; that, up to the late treaty the State of Texas; that, up to the late treaty of peace between the United States and Mexico. Santa Fe was a part of the Republic of Mexico and that, by said treaty, it was ceded to the United States, and now constitutes a part of its territory, and is therefore out of the jurisdiction of the State of Texas. To this plea the plaintiff has demurred, and assigned for reasons the revo-lution of Texas, and the act of 1836 defining its its; the joint resolutions of annexation, and the proceedings in execution thereof; and the late treaty of peace fixing the limits of the United States beyond the boundary of Texas to the county

of Santa Fe.
"Thus," says the Civilian, "is this great ques tion presented to the national tribunals for deci-sion. It will be argued immediately, and decided in a week or two, and taken to the Supreme Court at Washington, for revision, however it may he

We hope Congress will decide the question before the action of the Supreme Court.

MISS MARIA MITCHELL AND THE KING OF DENMARK.

The Intelligencer publishes some interesting facts-concerning Miss Maria Mitchell and the King of Denmark. In the year 1831, the King of Denmark announced his purpose to award a gold, medal of the value of twenty ducats, to the person who should first discover a telescopic

On the 1st of October, 1847, Miss Maria Mitchell, of Nantucket, a scientific American woman, discovered, at half past ten P. M., such a comet; which was seen on the 3d of October at Rome, by Father De Vico, on the 7th in England, by W. R. Dawes, and on the 11th at Hamburgh. by the wife of the director of the observatory of that city. Of course, our fair countrywoman has

FRANCE.

A French correspondent of the New York republican institutions of France, says:

"It is still my impression that they will not succeed, because I believe there will be found honest Republicans in sufficient numbers to contend effectually with the disaffected and factious. I will give you one instance, (and I have reason to believe there are many.) In a recent conversation with a young Republican officer of the National Guard about it, he said, 'Let the Royalists talk; we will allow them to do that, but, after all, we shall do the fighting? I am happy to tell you that is everything that can be desired; his conduct throughout has been very prudent, and he appears determined to sustain the present order of

pears determined to sustain the present order of things. You must not regard the infamous re-ports that are circulated about him.

"There are many who are in favor of manu-facturing a King without touching the suffrage. The dissolution of the Chamber and the elections will take place in May and the first of June. If the Republicans should return the majority, it will be one of the greatest achievements possible, because they will have everything in the shape of dishonesty and corruption to combat against. God

PHILANTHROPISTS ON PAPER.

Nowhere has more clamor been made about sympathy with the slave," "discriminations on account of color," &c., than in the State of Ohio; and no one more loud-mouthed on these themes than Mr. Chase, the newly elected Senator. Yet a bill was recently introduced into the Ohio Legislature, by this same Mr. Chase, 3 prohibiting all black or mulatto persons from entering the State, except for temporary residence; and also rendering them incapable of acquiring or

holding real or personal property. LE
Could anything show more clearly the canting
hypocrisy and cruelty of these men, who, while professing so much sympathy for the colored race, at the same time exclude them from even a home upon their soil, and drive them beyond the limits of their State? Verily the people of Ohio are precious friends of the black race!—Columbia (S. C.) Telegraph. We are pleased to see the editor of the Tele-

graph sympathizing so deeply with the wrongs of the colored race. We know he will be glad to learn that Mr. Chase, who brought forward that obnoxious bill, is not the Mr. Chase who has just been elected United States Senator. Mr. Senator Chase is almost as good a friend of the colored race as the editor of the Telegraph.

ELECTION IN NEW HAMPSHIRE.

Messrs. Wilson and Tuck are reelected to Conrress from this State, but by reduced majorities. General Peaslee. (Democrat.) who voted with the friends of freedom during the late Congress, is reëlected by a large majority. The Independent Democrat savs-"We have no regrets to express at this result.

We are free to repeat what we said of him before the election. During the session of Congress, just closed, he has, so far as we have observed, uniformly voted right. The returns will show that he runs somewhat above his ticket. It was natural that he should: as he is unquestionabl Of Henry Hibbard, (Democrat,) elected in the

4th District, the same paper says-

"Harry is a man of good talents, and if he will be as ambitious to serve the cause of human free-dom as he has been to serve his party, we shall not regret his election. He and Mr. Tuck were classmates in college. We hope the representa-tive from the Grafton and Coos District will be as true to freedom as Mr. Tuck. He is certainly as true to freedom as Mr. Tuck. He is certainly pledged to resist the extension of slavery; and we think he has the good judgment to see that a rigid adherence to his pledges on that subject is the surest road to fame and a lasting popularity, as it the only path to honor."

In the Legislature, the Democrats will have a very large majority. The truth is, the antislavery resolves of the Democracy of that State, and the explicit sanction given by the majority of the last Legislature to the conduct of their representatives in Congress, in sustaining Gott's resolution, are restoring the old Democratic party

The Washington Union rejoices over this Democratic victory, without exploring its causes!

CHARLES B. PENROSE, of Pennsylvania, has been appointed Assistant Secretary of the Treasury. long experience and his ability, thought himself

ELECTRO-MAGNETIC CHRONOGRAPH.—Ten thou sand dollars have been appropriated by Congress to Professor Looke, of Cincinnati, to pay him for the use of his late invention by the Government of the United States, (not, however, to make it free to individuals,) and for a clock upon his plan, to be erected by him at the National Observatory

LITERARY NOTICES.

OREGON AND CALIFORNIA IN 1848. By J. Quinn Thorn New York: Harper & Brothers. For sale by Franck Taylor, Pennsylvania avenue, Washington, D. C.

It is a pity that Judge Thornton had not had a friend at his elbow, to cut down his work just one half. He had something to indite really valuable, but has diluted it with a distressing amount of small talk. For example, when the emigrant

party set out on the journey—
"Behind the wagon, with her nose almost over
the end-board, an old mare slowly and patiently
stepped along, evincing as much care as though
she knew that she was carrying mother and the
baby, and therefore must not stumble on any ac-

Then we have descriptions like this: "Then we have descriptions have a sure of flowers, and the large gray flice were blowing their mellow little horns. The daisies, the first-born daughters of Spring, were lifting their modest little faces to their father, the Sun. Some (birds) were building their nests; one was pouring his love song into the ears of his beloved; and I almost fancied that I could see his eyes sparkle, and hear his heart beat, as with stooping wing he received a promise from his lady bird that she would indeed love him."

For a Judge, he has a very strong Imagination;

but he grows still more fanciful:

"No birds were seen, except a few among isolated hazle thickets, where they seemed not to be fixed, but rather to be, like us, emigrants seeking a better country. I advised them all to go back, unless they had the bronchitis so as to prevent them from singing. A mocking bird, especially, who seemed determined to emigrate, I recommended first to go back and get a wife, assigning as a reason that I had been informed that there were no lady mocking birds in Oregon; and concluded by expressing the opinion that, if he did not, he might have to pair with a blue jay, or perhaps even with a sparrowhawk."

Doubtless the singing gentleman was duly but he grows still more fanciful:

Doubtless the singing gentleman was duly grateful for this sensible advice. The Judge must be a believer in the doctrine of the transmigra tion of souls-he attaches personality to every-

"In the immediate vicinity of my wagon, how ever, no voice was heard, and the very wind seemed holding its breath, and listening with me to the rain drops, which, falling from the melting and dissolving clouds above, pattered upon our wagon sheet with a most pleasant and soothing sound—(mercary at sunrise, 64°; sunset, 66°.

But the reader must not suppose that the Judge is always thus engaged in peopling all nature with human souls. In the main, he is quite sensible, and communicates no small amount of

LANETON PARSONAGE: A Tale. By the Author of Amy Herbert. Edited by Rev. W. Sewell. New York: D. Appleton & Co. For sale by R. Farnham, corner of

pointing to an approaching revolution in Great Britain. Not many years ago, the Protective Policy seemed almost as firmly rooted as the Establishment now does—but the English mind, with a conservatism which restrains violent imush a conservatism which restrains violent imush a conservation with the Senate will not adjourn before Saturday, if then, as it is understood that General Taylor desires the question to be settled. ences arrayed against the union of the Temporal and Spiritual Powers are daily accumulating; and the accession of so able a man as Mr. Noel, to the ranks of Dissent, must augment its power.

the remarkable event with which it is associated but because it brings up anew, with beautiful

GOLD SEEKER'S MANUAL. By D T. Ansted, M. A., F. R. S., &c. New York: D. Appleton & Co. For sale by R.

We have looked through this small volume with much satisfaction. The writer is a man of of slaves. science, and appears to have conducted his researches with great care. He has furnished a very useful guide to all persons emigrating to California, with a view of settling or gold digging. He gives an account of the chief districts in which gold has hitherto been found; explains the form in which the metal usually occurs in nature, and the tests by which it may be distinguished; describes the modes generally used to separate it from its alloys, and reduce it to a form convenient for transportation; and discusses briefly, but with considerable clearness, the probability of permanence in the supply thus opened, and the effect upon the value of gold in the various markets of the world. His conclusion, drawn from a variety of data, is, that no such increase of the precious metals as will seriously disturb priof the United States.
"The resolutions declare the right and duty

THE BOY OF MOUNT RHIGI. By the Author of "Redwood," "Poor William," &c. Boston: Crosby & Nichols. For sale by Taylor & Maury, Washington, Pennsylvania ave-

We learn from the Preface that this little book is the first of a series to be published by Mr. Charles H. Pierce, for the young people of our country; and that this history of the poor boy of Mount Rhigi has been written to awaken in those of our young people who have been carefully nurtured a sense of their duty to those who are less favored; to show them that the ignorant, neglected, and apparently vicious, have the germs of goodness in their souls; that patience, kindness, and affection, will fall like healing dew upon them, nourishing that which God has implanted.

An admirable story it is; marked by that elomence of style, nice acquaintance with the workings of the human heart, and irresistible pathos, for which its author, Catherine M. Sedgwick, is so distinguished. If this book be a fair specimen of those that are to follow, they will constitute a series of works for Young People, unsurpassed in this country.

HISTORY OF QUEEN ELIZABETH. By Jacob Abbott. New York: Harper & Brothers. For sale by Franck Taylor, Washington, Pennsylvania avenue.

Another of Abbott's neat series of histories for young People. The author says that he has confined himself to strict historic truth, having availed himself of the best sources of information in this country. The book presents a very full portrait of the great Queen of England—one of the most energetic sovereigns that have occupied the English throne.

HUSETTS QUARTERLY REVIEW. March, 1849.

For the contents of this number, the reader is referred to our advertising columns. They exhibit little variety, but the articles are able, thorough, and adapted to the times. One, on the German Revolution of 1848, and another on the Discovery of America by the Norsemen, will

EDINEURGH REVIEW. January, 1849. New York: Leonard Scott & Co. For sale by W. Adam, Washington, D. C., Pennsylvania avenue, near Four-and-a-half street.

The leading article is an entertaining one on

the French Benedictines. The writer seems to be an eclectic on a very large scale. He says: "Thus the Church was at first Congregational, that by the agitation of the lowest strata of society, the superincumbent mass of corruption, idolatry, and mental servitude, might be broken up—then Synodal or Presbyterian, that the tendency of separate societies to hereay and schism might be counteracted—then Episcopal, that in ages of extreme difficulty and peril the whole body might act in concert and with decision—then Papal, that it might oppose a visible unity to the armies of the Crescent and the barbarians of the North—then

Monastic, that learning, art, and piety, might be preserved in impregnable retreats, amidst the deluge of ignorance and of feudal opposition—then Scholastic, that the human mind might be educated for cated for a return to a sounder knowledge and to primitive doctrine - then Protestant, that the soul might be emancipated from error, supersti-tion, and spiritual despotism—then partially Re-formed, in the very bosom of the Papacy, lest that emancipation should hurry the whole of Christendom into precipitate change and lawless anarchy—and then, at length, Philosophical, to prove, that as there are no depths of sin or misery to which the healing of the Gospel cannot reach, so there are no heights of speculation to which the wisdom of the Gospel cannot ascend."

There is something in this, albeit it is a little Next follows an instructive article on Progress of Mechanical Invention.

A review of two works on the Saxons in Eng-

land, exhibits no small amount of Saxon lore, and is one of the best things in this number.

Relief of Irish Distress is the subject of anoth er article. The author seems as much at fault as anybody else, and gives up all hope of saving England, unless four or five hundred thousand people can be removed from Ireland, every year, for four or five years to come.

We have not time to notice the other papers in

CHANAN'S JOURNAL OF MAN. February, 1849. Cincir Contents of the February number are as fol-

Psychometry. Reicharbach's Researches on Magnetism. Vaughan's Discoveries in Organic Chemistry Cholera-its Causes and Cure. Intuitive Science. Cholera and Potato Rot.

Four Months Among the Gold Finders of California. By J. Tyrwhit Brooks, M. D. Dr. Brooks is an Englishman, who, having wandered to Oregon, at last found his way to California, and spent four months among the gold diggers, keeping a Diary all the while, which he transmitted to his friends at home, by whom i was published. We have read it all through, with great pleasure, and think we have a far better conception of life in the gold diggings than we had before. It is unambitious, entertaining, and must certainly be truthful. We intend soon to make some extracts from it.

THE SENATE AND MR. McGAUGHEY.

March 16th, says-The nomination of Mr. McGaughey, as Governor of Minesota, was rejected by a vote, it is said, of 22 to 25. Some opposition is said also to have trate and enforce Scriptural truth, under the agreeable form of fictitious narrative.

The nomination of Mr. McGaughey, as Governor of Minesota, was rejected by a vote, it is said, of 22 to 25. Some opposition is said also to have been made to one or two other nominations, which were, in consequence, laid over. Mr. Benton, it is further understood, offered a resolution in AN ESSAY on the Union of Church and State. By Baptist
W. Noel, M. A. New York: Harper & Brothers. For sale by Franck Taylor, Pennsylvania avenue, Washing ton, D. C.

The withdrawal of the distinguished author of this work from the Establishment in England, on the ground of his opposition to the union of Church and State, is one of the many indications pointing to an approaching revolution in Great Britain. Not many years ago, the Protective

CALIFORNIA.

We did not believe that the enlightened and by the American People, not only on account of remain without some sort of a Government Wherever Americans go, the principle of selfgovernment goes with them. If there be no law, precision, and argues with singular vigor, Princi- they will make one. It was not to be supposed ples imbedded in the foundation of their free in-stitutions. The work is characterized by sound settling in that country would suffer their wives doctrine, intellectual power, and a spirit at once and children, their property and comfort, to be

exposed to the aggressions of the lawless.
We hope they will have the good source to the low the example of their brethren in Oregon, and exclude slavery. The Southern States are setting them an example in this respect, many of them having resolved to exclude the importation

The Boston Daily Advertiser quotes from the San Francisco Star, of the 23d December, an account of the proceedings of a public meeting, pre liminary to the formation of a Provisional Gov

ernment:

"A public meeting, of which Dr. John Townsend was President, and James C. Ward and William S. Clark, Vice Presidents, was held at San Francisco on the evening of the 21st, and by adjournment on the 23d, for considering the necessity of establishing a Provisional Government. They adopted a very well drawn up preamble and resolutions, stating the necessities of the case, and the steps resolved on for accomplishing the object. The preamble alludes to the cession of the territory by Mexico—the cessation of the military government—the great influx of emigrants—and the intelligence which afforded little prospect of an immediate extension over them of the laws

"The resolutions declare the right and duty of the inhabitants of California to form such a Government, and the joy with which the intelligence was received that their soil was to be admitted under the flag of this Union; their readiness to accept a regular form of Territorial Government, whenever Congress shall vouchsafe to them 'that mercy and consideration;' and their regret that the inactivity of Congress had forced upon them the necessity of establishing a Provisional Government for the protection of their firesides and lives.

"They therefore concur in the sentiments and recommendations of a meeting previously held at Puebla and San Jose, recommending to the inhabitants of California to hold meetings and elect delegates to represent them in a Convention to be held at San Jose on the 4th of March, 1849, for the purpose of drafting and preparing a form of Provisional Government to be sentiments.

"COLORED GOLD-DIGGERS .- John Routh, of Tensas, La, is about leaving for California, with twenty-five selected negroes, to dig gold. The Memphis Eagle also says that several others from that section have taken servants along with

Now, if nothing else will avail, we hope the good people of California will meet in Convention, form a State Constitution, excluding slavery, and send their representatives here next Congress, asking admission into the Union.

CORRESPONDING AND EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE.

At a meeting of the friends of Emancipation, held at Louisville, February 22, 1849, W. W. Worsley having been called to the chair, and Reuben Dawson appointed Secretary, the following gentlemen were named as a Corresponding and Executive Committee, with power to enlarge their number and fill vacancies:

Messrs. W. W. Worsley, William E. Glover, David L. Beatty, Bland Ballard, William Richardson, Reuben Dawson, Patrick Maxcy, W. P. Boone, Thomas McGrain.

At a meeting of the Committee, February 28, Lewis Ruffner and James Speed were added to the number. William Richardson was chosen Treasurer, and Bland Ballard Corresponding Secretary.

W. W. Worsley, Chairman.

R. Dawson, Secretary.

Secretary. W. W. W. R. DAWSON, Secretary.

From the foregoing notice, it will be seen that a standing committee has been appointed by the friends of Emancipation in Louisville.

The great object of the committee will be, to publish valuable pamphlets and essays for distri-bution through the State. From many quarters applications are continually made for facts and statistics bearing upon the subject of Emancipation. Those applications, we trust, will now be fully met, and a vast amount of useful informa-tion upon this vitally important subject be dis-seminated throughout Kentucky.

Any applications addressed to Bland Ballard, Corresponding Secretary, or Paul Seymour, publisher of the Examiner, will meet with prompt attention.—Louisville Examiner.

VERY IMPORTANT FROM CALIFORNIA.

ounding quantities of Gold—The mines inexhal tible-High wages and prices for goods.

We give below some extracts from letters re-ceived from San Francisco by one of the oldest, largest, and most respectable houses in Pearl street, and communicated for the Tribune by the parties to whom they were addressed. It will be seen that they fully confirm the most exciting accounts as to the richness of the mines and the quantities in which the gold has been pro-cured by individuals. The writer has been for eight or ten years the California correspondent of the house in question, and, as we are assured by its head, is a man of the most sound, cautious, and reliable character. We add, that any person wishing to know the names of the parties, can have them by applying at the publication office of the Tribune, and so commend our readers to the consideration of the letters:

San Francisco, December 1, 1848. FRIEND —: * * * The prices obtained for goods here are enormous. Were I to quote, it would not be credited.

You will undoubtedly have heard of the great You will undoubtedly have heard of the great discovery of gold in this country—a discovery which is destined to produce a greater excitement throughout the United States, if not throughout Europe also, than any event which has happened

for a century.

The amounts of gold obtained are truly astonishing, and the quartities every day brought to this place equally so.

Every article of food and necessity is of course very high at the mines. Flour has been sold at \$2.50 the pound; four quarts of wheat for a horse have brought \$8; boots, \$75 per pair; pork, \$250

per barrel.

per barrel.

The wages of carpenters are \$10 per day; common laborers earn \$8 a day or \$1 an hour; a cook, \$60 to \$100 per month.

Brandy fetches 4 oz. gold for a bottle; bread is

the Pacific, and it is quite impossible to find a creatures. A room at a hotel rents for \$200 per month. The commonest hovel or brings \$30 to \$60 per month.

The gold is inexhaustible, and for years to the continue to be got the carried on between

The gold is mexhaustible, and for years to come immense quantities must continue to be got out, and a great trade must be carried on between this and all parts of the world.

The cargo I bought from — cost \$9,000. The gross amount of sales from it has been \$31,000.

Carpenters can earn \$10 per day.

The entire population of Oregon have abandoned their crops and homes, and are coming here. The Sandwich Islands are deprived of all their foreign population. Every vessel from any port on this coast is filling with passengers for

this place.

Mr. —, formerly consul at —, informs me that two of his servants left him when the news first came. They have just returned with \$75,000.

Captain — of the navy, who returned last evecaptain — of the navy, who returned last evening from the mines, informs me of one locality which has been found where gold is so abundant that there is no necessity for washing the earth: \$700 per day is the amount obtained by each mun.

Sheath knives are used to dig the gold, and ave sold at the mines for \$50 each.

I have conversed with many old friends of mine who have been at the mines, and gathered large quantities; they all say that they only want two onths more the next summer, and they

ave enough.

Although this country and town are filled with gold, no vegetables can be had. We eat but little else than beef and bread; all agricultural operans have ceased entirely.

THE CONGRESSIONAL FIGHTS.

The markets were of the injuried to a second by the control of the

he composedly answered the inquiries of the curious by saying that he had been expecting a row the whole evening, between the North and the South, and throught this was the beginning of it. His only impulse was to assist a friend from the South. Naïve as this confession was, it doubtless most truly indicated a very prevalent feeling of the younger members of the Southern delegations. This man had probably heard Mr. Meade's remarks. Perhaps they had been partly addressed to him, as his seat is in that vicinity. The awful Union."

FREE Soil Victory. The city charter election in Worcester, Mass., was held last week Monday, and the whole Free Soil candidate for Mayor, and the whole Free Soil ticket by about 500 majority. What is particularly noticeable and gratifying is, that this result was accomplished in the face of an entire and open union of the Taylor and Cass parties duced by this process, and is certainly quite an acquisition in this department. There may be more scientific discoveries in the fine arts; but we doubt if there is any abounding in more brit. marks. Perhaps they had been partly addressed to him, as his seat is in that vicinity. The awful consequences that might have resulted from the merest accidental collision, at such a time, any one may imagine. It would not be easy to exaggerate them.

MR. CHASE, U. S. BENATOR FROM OHIO.

This gentleman, lately elected Senator from Ohio, is a native of Hopkinton, New Hampshire, and nephew of the late Dudley Chase, who was a Judge of the Supreme Court of Vermont, and Senator in Congress from that State. He publicly claimed, when on the stump last summer, relationship with the late Samuel Chase, member of the old Congress, and Judge of the Supreme Court of the United States. He graduated at Dartmouth College in 1826. Immediately afterwards, through the influence of his uncle, he became a member of the family of the late William Wirt, Attorney General, with whom he read law, and was private tutor to his children. While in Washington, Mr. Chase drew up a petition to Congress for the abolition of slavery in the District of Columbia, obtained a numerous list of signatures, and had it presented. It created an unusual stir at the Capitol. He came to Cincinnati about eighteen years ago, and immediately and the water of editive the Ohio This gentleman, lately elected Senator from Cincinnati about eighteen years ago, and immediately commenced the work of editing the Ohio Statutes, in three large volumes—another volume of which he is about to publish, bringing the work down to the present time.

At the bar, few, if any, have more extensive or lucrative business. His age is about forty-one years. Mr. Chase is also the nephew of Judge McLean.—Cleveland Herald.

FLOGGING IN THE NAVY.

We have been considerably amused this winter. says the Knickerbooker, by reading the arguments that the bill for abolishing Flogging in the Navy has called forth, and what is more, we have been as much surprised as amused—surprised that old notions are so difficult to get rid of, and that there are yet "statesmen" in the world who believe in the moral sussion of a hickory club and evangelizing influence of a cat-o'-nine-tails. In the opinion of some of the learned gentlemen, the opinion of some of the learned gentlemen, men are like drums—to be useful, they must be beaten, and the only way to make sailors smart, was by "throwing the silk" into them. Similar notions formerly prevailed in this State with regard to the inmates of our prisons. Till within the last year or so, there was scarce a keeper at Sing Sing or Auburn, but who regarded the abolition of rope-ends as a sacrilege, and as exposing the prisons to results the most alarming and dangerous. But notwithstanding these stick lers for "old fashioned punishments," the Legis lature of 1847 had the courage to make the experiment, and what is the result? Why, that the eye-lids, as our friend of the Mount Pleasant Institution once insisted on. At Sing Sing, from the 15th of October, 1846 to the 1st December, 1847, 86 convicts were punished with 603 lashe This was under a systen, too, which claimed to be more mild and forbearing than that of pre-

vious years.

At the same prison during the same time, the At the same prison during the same time, the number of convicts who broke the discipline of the prison was seven hundred and thirty-seven. The number of transgressors last year, a year that witnessed the abolition of corporeal punishments, was only three hundred and fifty-one, showing that mild measures are fifty per cent. more humanizing than those of the old school. Besides this, the men labor more cheerfully, perform a greater amount of work; and are more careful of the fabrics intrusted to their care and discretion. Under the "knock down system." the number of Under the "knock down system," the number of articles "spoiled in the making" averaged about five per cent. of the whole products. Last year the **Source of the whole products. Last year the stage did not amount to one per cent.! thus worth \$8 a dozen; clerks, \$3,000 per annum and found.

Emigration is pouring in from all quarters of the whole products. Last year the wastage did not amount to one per cent.! thus wastage did not amount to one per cent.! thus wastage did not amount to one per cent.! thus wastage did not amount to one per cent.! thus wastage did not amount to one per cent.! thus wastage did not amount to one per cent.! thus wastage did not amount to one per cent.! thus wastage did not amount to one per cent.! thus wastage did not amount to one per cent.! thus wastage did not amount to one per cent.! thus wastage did not amount to one per cent.! thus wastage did not amount to one per cent.! thus wastage did not amount to one per cent.! thus wastage did not amount to one per cent.! thus wastage did not amount to one per cent.!

dications seem to give promise of a union of the Democrats and Free-Soilers in this Congressional district. The two forces united give a majority over the Whigs of between five and six hundred, which (Van Buren being out of the way) can be My partner came with two cargoes, and we have aleared over \$100,000.

San Francisco, December 23, 1848.

* * Real estate has gone up here, as well as everything else. A store and lot I paid \$17,500 for, yesterday. Mr. Smith to his past Anti-Slavery profess Many of his former friends openly denounce him; and his course, by impairing all confidence in the Free Soil claims of the Whigs, has had much to do in building up and holding together the Free

Extract of a Letter dated Watertown, N. Y.— *

* * * * * I made it the occasion for giving a few others an opportunity to become acquainted with the National Era, and the sound quainted with the National Era, and the sound republican principles which it inculcates. With very little effort, I procured the names of fourteen new subscribers, as per the within schedule, and I herewith enclose you twenty-eight dollars, the subscription price of one volume to each the subscription price of one volume to each. They are just such readers as your paper ought to have—genuine "New York Barnburners," with the exception of one, with whose name you are doubtless familiar. By the aid of a few efficient agents, your circulation in northern New York might be greatly extended. To the electors of that region belongs the honor of having given the proudest vote of any portion of the nation, in favor of the great principles of Freedom and Jeffersonian Democracy. Their political schoolmaster was the lamented Wright; and they will be the last to forget or disregard the lessons of political wisdom, and the plain principles of Freedom, Justice 1988. last to forget or disregard the lessons of political wisdom, and the plain principles of Freedom, Jus-tice, and Humanity, taught and practiced by their

No THANKS FOR IT !- In the Missouri Legislature, on the 27th, a member proposed to resolve

"That the thanks of the people of this State
are due to Hon. David R. Atchison, for the manly
and unwavering course pursued by him in regard
to the all-important question of Slavery, by subscribing his name, 'solitary and alone,' to the
Address of the Southern Delegates in Congress
to their constituents". to their constituents"—

But, on putting it to vote, it was rejected-41 to 46. Other resolutions, (accompanying the one thanking Mr. Atchison,) declaring that the people of Missouri endorse Mr. Calhoun's address, shar-

IMPORTANT DECISION .- The Court of Appeals of the State of Maryland, now in session, has sustained the constitutionality of the State law, forbidding the vending of liquors upon the Sabbath. The Sun says:

"It was an appeal from a decision of one of the county courts, in which the judgment of the court below was reversed on the ground of informality in the bill of exceptions, there being no proof that the defendant was a retailer of liquor. The court, however, decided that the State had the right, under the constitution, to pass the law in

THE HON. JOHN BLANCHARD, member of the late Congress from the State of Pennsylvania, died a few years ago at Columbia, Lancaster county, on his way home.

JOHN GAYLE, member of Congress from Ala bama, has been appointed Judge of the District Court of the United States for the Northern and Southern Districts of Alabama.

PRESIDENT OF MIAMI UNIVERSITY.-We learn PRESIDENT OF MIAMI UNIVERSITY.—We learn from the Cincinnati papers that Rev. Thomas H. Stockton, of the Protestant Methodist Church, has been elected President of Miami University at Oxford, Ohio. The Institution having always been under the government of Presbyterian divines, the Cincinnati Gazette speaks of this election as one of the "liberal characteristics of

the day," and says:
"We shall look now to see Miami University again take the station it once held among the

ACTS OF THE LATE CONGRESS.

The following is a list of the principal acts and resolves of the second session of the 30th Congress, which has just expired. We copy those which are of public interest, omitting the private bills and some others of no general interest. It bills and some others of no general interest. It is stated that the five million Treasury note bill, in the hurry of business between the two Houses of Congress, was lost; and that, consequently, the Government is left without resources, except the ordinary revenue, and the balance of the last loan, until December next.

An act to authorize the coinage of \$20 and \$1 gold pieces at the mint of the United States and its branches.

An act for the settlement of the claims of New

An act for the settlement of the claims of New

Hampshire against the United States.

An act to supply deficiencies in the appropriations for the service of the fiscal year ending June 30, 1849.

June 30, 1849.

An act to provide for carrying into execution, in part, the twelfth article of the treaty with Mexico, concluded at Guadalupe Hidalgo.

An act making appropriations for the support of the Military Academy for the year ending 30th June, 1850.

An act making appropriations for the payment of revolutionary and other pensions of the United States for the year ending 30th June, 1850.

An act making appropriations for the payment of navy pensions for the year ending June 30, 1850.

An act granting five years' half pay to certain widows and orphans of officers, non-commissioned officers, musicians, and privates, both regulars and

seventh census.

An act to amend the act entitled "An act su plemental to the act for the admission of tl States of Iowa and Florida into the Union." An act making appropriations for the service of the Post Office Department for the year ending the 30th of June, 1850.

An act to provide for the settlement of the accounts of public officers and others who may have

received moneys arising from military contributions or otherwise in Mexico. tions or otherwise in Mexico.

An act to extend the provisions of all laws now in force relating to the carriage of passengers in merchant vessels, and the regulation thereof.

An act requiring all moneys received from customs and from all other sources to be paid immediately into the Treasury, without abatement or deduction, and for other purposes.

deduction, and for other purposes.

An act to establish the Home Department, and to provide for the Treasury Department an Assistant Secretary of the Treasury and a Commissioner of the Customs.

An act making appropriations for the support of the army for the year ending the 30th June,

An act making appropriations for the naval service for the year ending the 30th June, 1850.

An act making appropriations for the current and contingent expenses of the Indian department, and for fulfilling treaty stipulations with the various Indian tribes, for the year ending June 30th, 1850. June 30th, 1850.

An act making appropriations for the civil and diplomatic expenses of Government for the year ending the 30th June, 1850, and for other pur-

An act to extend the revenue laws of the Unit ed States over the territory and waters of Upper California, and to create a collection district herein.

An act declaratory of an act for the admissio

An act declaratory of an act for the admission of the State of Iowa into the Union.

An act to extend the provisions of an act, approved the third of March, eighteen hundred and forty-seven, for carrying into effect the existing compacts with the States of Alabama and Missis-

The Hudson River Open.—A steamboat from our city succeeded yesterday in forcing a way through the ice up to Albany. In a few days, the river will be in a fine navigable order.

No marked change in our flour market. Western brands commanded a ready sale at \$5.37% a

Corn-yellow, 56 a 57 cents; white, 54 cents. Wheat, \$1.14. Mess pork, \$10.621/2; prime, \$9, with sales of

300 barrels. PHILADELPHIA, March 19, 1849. Flour is firm at \$4.75. Rye flour, \$3.12½. Wheat and corn in request. Red wheat, \$1.03, and yellow corn 54 cents. Rye, 66.

Boston, March 17, 1849. The flour market was steady. New York and Western brands at \$5.87½ a \$6.12½—the latter price for pure brands; Baltimore had sold previously at \$5.44, cash.

Corn was active at 51 a 58 cents. Rye at 70 Oats-sales at 39 cents; Southern quoted at

The flour market continues without change since Saturday. Howard Street at \$4.75; City Mills at \$4.75. Aills at \$4.75.
City Mills corn meal, white, at \$2.62½.
Good to prime red wheat at \$1 a \$1.07; white

BALTIMORE, March 19, 1849.

\$1.10 a \$1.20. Yellow corn at 48, 49, and 50 cents, principally at 49 cents; white at 46 a 47 cents. MASSACHUSETTS QUARTERLY REVIEW. No. VI.-MARCH, 1849.

No. VI.—MARCH, 1849.

EDITED by Theodore Parker. Devoted to the Great Questions of the Day, in Politics, Religion, Humanity, &c. Terms, three dollars per year, in advance. New subscribers, remitting four dollars and a half, will be supplied with the work from the beginning to the close of the second volume.

Liberal commissions allowed to sgents for new subscribers. Contents of No. 6.

\$1.10 a \$1.20.

Contents of No. 6.
The German Revolution of 1848.
The Bternity of God.
Discovery of America by the Norsemen.
Character of Mr. Prescott as an Historian.
Oxford Poetry. hort Reviews and Notices. COOLIDGE & WILEY, Publishers, No. 12 Water street, Boston

KNOW THYSELF. Edited by O. S. and L. N. Fowler.

O reform and perfect ourselves and our race, is the me exalted of all works. To do this, we must understate human constitution. This, Phrenology, Physiology. PHRENOLOGY

Each number will contain the analysis and location of serenological faculty, illustrated by an engraving, or an act on their combinations, with instructions to learners. PHYSIOLOGY.

VITAL MAGNETISM. ctical instruction, interesting facts, and the it unfolds, will be presented in this YOUNG MEN,

The blessings they enjoy, the influence they can wield, an their preparation for conducting our institutions, will for the theme of a series of articles. SELF-IMPROVEMENT Who does not long earnestly, and would not strive : usly, to cultivate his natural powers; and render hetter and more happy? To such, each number wi rompter and a text book.

THE JOURNAL

Will be published monthly, containing thirty-two large to pages, on good type and paper, with a variety of en ngs, and much practical instruction to learners, on th TERMS IN ADVANCE. Single copy, one year - - - - Five copies, one year - - -

ample numbers of this Journal will be address, post-paid, FOWLERS & WELLS, FOWLERS & WELLS,
Clinton Hall, 131 Nassau street, New York.
OF Volume Eleven commences January, 1849. All subscribers will commence and close with the year.
OF Editors who copy this Prospectus will be entitled to an exchange.

March 15.—it

BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL. NDER the direction of Miss A. G. Snow and E. J. Thom son, Summer street, corner of Schuylkill Sixth stre cosite the Church, Philadelphia. opposite the Church, Philadelphia.

Junior Class.—Spelling, Reading, Writing, Geography, History, Arithmetic, and the Elements of Philosophy and Physiology—from \$5 to \$7.

Intermediate Class.—Continuation of the above, with French, Grammar, Composition, Botany, Natural History, atin, and Drawing—from \$5 to \$12.

Senior Class.—Continuation of English and French udies, Ancient and Modern History and Geography, Myhology, Moral and Intellectual Philosophy, Astronomy, Gelogy and Chemistry, Rhetoric, Algebra, Geometry, Eviences of Christianity, Butler's Analogy, with the standard octical Works—from \$12 to \$20.

Piano Forte, \$10 to \$20 per quarter.

Harp, \$15 to \$25 per quarter quarter.

Guitar, \$10 to \$15 per quarter.

Guitar, \$10 to \$15 per quarter.

Painting in Water Colors, \$5 to \$10 per quarter.

Painting in Oil Colors, \$10 to \$15 per quarter.

The imitan, Spanish, and German Languages, each, \$5 per quarter.

uarter.
The higher branches of mathematics, \$10 per quarter.
Board and Tuition, \$40 t > \$60 per quarter.
Fuel for the season, \$2. The school will reopen on the 1st of September. Que cleven weeks.

Pupils will be charged only from the time they com

REFERENCES.

REFERENCES.

Rev. Dr. Ducachet; Rev. Kingston Goddard; Rev. N. S. Harris; Matthew L. Bevan, Esq.; Hon. John Swift, mayor of Philadelphia; Prefeates Dunglison, of Jefferson College; Hon. Edmund Burke, Washington, D. C.; Miss Mary Lyon, Principal of the Mount Holyoke Female Seminary, South Hadley, Mass.

Philadelphia, August, 1848. THE DAGUERREOTYPE, AND FOREIGN MIS

CELLANY:

Magazine of Literature and Science, compi
part from the Periodical Publications of Eng
France, and Comment PUBLISHED by Crosby & Nichols, No. 111 Wash street, Boston. Contents of the 9th number of Vol. 3-Feb. 24, 1849. Christmas Carols.—Mustrated London News. Hanoverian Sketohes.—Translated for the Daguert Life and Works of Leopardi.—Fraser's Maguzine Sir Richard Maeginnis and the Sheriff.—New Magazine

Magazine.

Memoirs of Citizen Caussidiere.—Examiner.

Forty Days in the Desert.—Tail's Edinburgh Magazinus XiV and Mollere.—Sharpe's London Magazinus the Fod to the Piece.—Chambers's Edin Short Reviews and Notices.

10. European Correspondence of the Living Age.

Thomas Hood and Little Nell. Pompeli. Shakspea
manse. How to get on. Biblical Cyclopedia. Record
Black Prince. Commercial Crisis of 1847-8. Art of It
nation and Missal Painting. Second English Reader.

ANTI-SLAVERY PUBLICATIONS. CENTRAL AGENCY for the sale of Anti-Slavery Publications, No. 61 John street, New York.—The subscriber, as Agent of the Executive Committee of the American and Foreign Anti-Slavery Society, would inform the friends of the cause that he has made arrangements with the publishers of standard works on American Slavery, whereby he will be enabled to keep on hand, for sale at wholesale and retail, a full supply of the Anti-Slavery literature of this country. There can be no doubt, that if the TRUPH, as it has been at feath by the advocate of emancination.

and the expression of painting in metallic coloring, has, we believe, for the first time been produced by this process, and is certainly quite an an acquisition in this department. There may be more scientific discoveries in the fine arts; but we doubt if there is any abounding in more brilliant practical results. We have just examined a specimen; it is indeed celestial in its aspect, and is said to be durable beyond any work of art; in fact, imperishable in lustre, coloring, and substance. The inventor is now in the city, and proposes getting some specimens for the Washington, Dr. C., March, 1849.

The Austington, D. C., March, 1849.

The Quern's Dictionary. Among the novelties at the Fair of the Franklin Institute, one, in particular, attracts great attention. It is a copy of Webster's Quarto Dictionary, intended as a present to Her Majesty, Victoria, Queen of Great Britain. It is superbly bound in Turkey morocco antique, and the clasp and ornamental plates are of solid gold. The edges are gold, and on the front, the English and American flags are beautifully blended in elegant colors. On the edges of the top is a streamer with the words of the first premium at the Fair.—Springfield Repub.

The Hudson River Open.—A steamboat from our city succeeded yesterday in forcing a way through

BRITISH PERIODICAL LITERATURE. VALUABLE premiums to new subscribers. Subscribe early, while the terms are low. THE LONDON QUARTERLY REVIEW.

THE EDINBURGH REVIEW,
THE NORTH BRITISH REVIEW. THE WESTMINSTER REVIEW, and BLACKWOOD'S EDINB'GH MAGAZINE. BLACK WOOD'S EDINB'GH MAGAZINE.

The above Periodicals are reprinted in New York, immediately on their arrival by the British steamers, in a beautiful clear type, on fine white paper, and are faithful copies of the originals—Blackwood's Maguzine being an exact fac-simile of the Edinburgh edition.

They embrace the views of the three great parties in England—Tory, Whig, and Radical. "Blackwood" and the "London Quagterly" are Tory, the "Edinburgh Review" Whig, and the "Westminster Review" Radical. The "North British Review" is more of a religious character, having

on quarterly" are Tory, the "Edinburgh Review" Whig, and the "Westminster Review" Radical. The "North British Review" is more of a religious character, having been originally edited by Dr. Chalmers, and now, since his death, being conducted by the son-in-law, Dr. Hanne, associated with Sir David Brewster. Its literary character is of the very highest order.

PRICES FOR 1849, (if subscribed for early.)
For any one of the four Reviews, \$3.00 per annum. For any two of the Reviews, 5.00 do. For any three of the Reviews, 7.00 do. For all four of the Reviews, 8.00 do. For Blackwood and three Reviews, 9.00 do. For Blackwood and three Reviews, 9.00 do. For Blackwood and three Reviews, 9.00 do. For Blackwood and the four Reviews 10.00 do. Payments to be made in all cases in advance.

Payments to be made in all cases in advance.

PREMIUMS,
Consisting of back volumes of the following valuable works, vis:
Bentley's Miscellany.
The Metropolitan Magazine.
The Dublin University Magazine.
Blackwood's Magazine.
The London, the Edinburgh, the Foreign Quarterly, and the Westminster Reviews.
Any one subscribing to Blackwood, or to one of the Reviews, at \$3 a year, or to any two of the periodicals at \$5, will receive, gratis, one volume of any of the premiums above named.

A subscriber to any three of the periodicals at \$7 a year, or to the four Reviews at \$8, will receive two premium volumes, as above.

mes, as above.

A subscriber to Blackwood and three Reviews at \$9 a year, or to the four Reviews and Blackwood, at \$10, will receive three premium volumes.

3.7 Please be particular in naming the premiums desired and the works subscribed for.

and the works subscribed for.

CLUBBING.

Four copies of all or any of the above works will be sent to one-address, on payment of the regular subscription for three, the fourth copy being gratis.

CT No premiums will be given where the above allowance is made to clubs, nor will premiums in any case be furnished, unless the subscription is paid in full to the publishers, without recourse to an agent. EARLY COPIES. EARLY COPIES.

A late arrangement with the British publishers of Blackwood's Magasine secures to us early sheets of that work, by which we are enabled to place the entire number in the hands of subscribers before any portion of it can be reprinted in any of the American journals. For this and other advantages secured to our subscribers, we pay so large a consideration, that we may be compelled to raise the price of the Magasine. Therefore, we repeat, "subscribe early, while

sideration, that we more than the Magazine. Therefore, we repeat, "subsequent the price is low."

Remittances and communications should be always addressed, postpaid or franked, to the publishers, dressed, postpaid or franked, to the publishers, and dressed, postpaid or franked, to the publishers, dressed, postpaid or franked, to the publishers, and the publishers,

NEW YORK READING ROOM, NEW YORK READING ROOM.

TREE READING ROOM at the Publication Office and Depository of the American and Foreign Anti-Slavery Society, No. 61 John street, New York. — The advantages and accommodations of this establishment (auperior to any other of the kind in this country) are positively free to all. In addition to all the Liberty party newspapers now published, will be found a variety of others, Anti-Slavery, favorable, and Pro-Slavery, comprising, in all, files of nearly one hundred weekly, semi-monthly, and monthly periodicals, published in nineteen of the United States, in Canada, Great Britain, France, and Holland. A special invitation is extended to friends and strangers visiting New York, to spend their leisure time in looking over this extensive collection of useful information. information.

The National Era is received at the Reading Room, from

The National Era is received at the Reading Room, from Washington, by the earliest mail, and single copies may be purchased every Friday morning.

Nov. 11. WILLIAM HARNED, Office Agent.

ANTI-SLAVERY BOOKS AND TRACTS.

NEW BOOKS, at the Anti-Slavery Depository, 61 John street, New York.

Life of Benjamin Lundy—316 pages, 12mo; bound in muslin; with a portrait by Warner, and a beautiful colored map of California, Texas, Mexico, and part of the United States; including his journeys to Texas and Mexico, and a notice of the Revolution in Hayti. Price 75 cents.

Fucts for the People—a pamphlet of 142 pages—a compilation from the writings of Hon. William Jay, Hon. J. R. Giddings, J. G. Palfrey, and others, on the relations of the United States Government to Slavery, and embracing a history of the Mexican War, its origin and objects. By Loring Moody, of Boston, Massachusetts. Price 20 cents.

The Young Man—or Lectures for the Times. By Rev. William W. Patton, Hartford, Connecticut. 214 pages, 12mo, bound in muslin. Price 62 1-2 cents.

Argument on Secturionism—by Gerrit Smith—an octavo pamphlet of 32 pages. Price 12 1-2 cents.

Picture of Skurzery—for Youth—by the author of "the Branded Hand," &c. 35 pages, 12mo, with several engravings. Price 8 cents.

No. 2. Facts for the People of the Free States.
No. 3. Catechism of the Mexican War.
No. 4. Shall we give Bibles to 3,000,000 of American Slaves?
For sale, as above, by WILLIAM HARNED, 51 John street. Agent.

GODEY'S

LADY'S BOOK AND FAMILY MAGAZINE.—The older the Magazine in the United States; contains monthly sixty pages of reading matter, by the first writers in the country, twelve more than the New York magazines. Two splendid steel engravings, an undeniable authentic colored monthly fashion plate, model cottages and churches, crotchet work and other matters for the ladies, all illustrated and well explained, &c.

Price for one year, which includes the Lady's Dollar Newspaper, making three publications in one month, \$3; two copies with one to the person sending the club, \$10; eight qopies, \$15; twelve copies, \$20.

A specimen of either the Lady's Book or the Lady's Dollar Newspaper sent to any person paying postage on the request.

Newspaper sent to any person paying postage on the request Address

Feb. 3. No. 113 Chesnut street, Philadelphia. LIBERTY ALMANAC FOR 1849, UST published by the American and Foreign Ant Society, and for sale at their Depository at the J Society, and for sale at view repeated.

For one thousand copies
For one hundred copies
For one dozen copies
For one dozen copies
For a single copy
It is earnestly hoped that the friends of Liberty throughout the country will do all that they can to give this valuable work an extensive circulation. It has been carefully prepared, with special reference to the present highly important position of public affairs, and is eminently extensive for the diffusion of valuable information on the great question of Slavery, which now engages the sale hundred of our entire nation.

THE CHEAPEST ANTI-SLAVERY TRACT YET PUBLISHED.

THE ADDRESS OF THE SOUTHERN AND WEST-RRN LIBERTY CONVENTION, held at Cincinnati, June 11th and 12th, 1845, to the People of the United States with notes, by a citizen of Pennsylvania. A pamphlet, containing 15 closely printed octavo pages of facts and statistics, showing the effects of Southern Slavery on the interests of this country; on fine paper and hand onie type, and sold at the exceedingly low rate of ten dollars per thousand, or one dollar per hundred!

Orders, post paid, enclosing the money, and addressed to the subscriber, will be promper executed; the order should state distinctly by what had of onveyance they are to be sent.

March 30.

61 John Street, New York.

UNCONSTITUTIONALITY OF SLAVERY. UNCONSTITUTIONALITY

BY LYSANDER SPOONER. Parts lat and 2d. Published by Beta Marsh, 25 Cornhill, Boston; and for sale, at the publisher's prices, at the Depository of the American and Foreign Anti-Slavery Society, New York. Price, 25 cents and part, or 50 cents bound together.

WILLIAM HARNED, Agent,

JUST PERLISHED. POSITION and Duties of the North with regard to Slavery, by Andrew P. Peabody. Reprinted from the Christian Examiner of July, 1823. An interesting and neat covered pamphlet of 22 pages. Fries, 10 cents single, \$1 per dozen. For sale at the Depository, 61 John street, by Feb 3.

DAGUERREOTYPES. PLUMBE NATIONAL DAGUERREAN GALLI AND PHOTOGRAPHERS' FURNISHING DEPO awarded the gold and silver medals, four first premiums, two highest honors, at the National, the Massachasetts New York, and Pennsylvania Exhibitions, respectively

THE NATIONAL ERA.

RETRIBUTION. BY MRS. EMMA D. E. SOUTHWORTH.

[CONTINUED.] A year had passed since Colonel (now General Dent and his bride sailed for France. A long sen voyage; a few months amid the splendors of the French capital; a tempestuous passage home—these had been the events, the externa history of their year. But the inner life?

Ernest Dent. The delirious stage of his moral insanity was past. He saw with dismay the full extent of the miserable mistake he had made. He felt with keen remorse the magnitude of the grievous wrong he had done to Hester and to his own nature; to his own nature, for Ernest Dent was an egotist, even in his repentance. What a glory and a splendor invest a burning building! How exciting the mad revel of the fierce and beautiful element in its power! How the blinding glare of the flames conceals the destruction they are making-yet how soon the blaze flickers into a lambent flame—how soon goes out in smoke

and darkness—how soon dawns the light of reason and day, and shows us the ruin that is wrought!

So with the festival of passion and imagination.
What enthusiasm, what inspiration, glows

"Jealousy's adders, honey! Its wipers, it is:
Take care, now—you look out—mind, I tell you,
'fore wit's better 'an after wit. Take a fool's advice—jealousy's adders, honey!"

Perceiving that the pure and simple mind of the young girl could not receive her meaning, she explained hereside in terms not to be misunder-What enthusiasm, what inspiration, glows through the being who has cast down Reason, and crowned Passion in her stead; what high festival, what insane revelry, what a jubilee, a carnival, she keeps up in the palace of the soul, until, consumed by her own excesses, she perishes in her own fires.

So with Ernest Dent. His passion for Juliette had quite subsided. The ideal beauty and glory with which imagination had enrobed and crowned her, were quite stripped off. The enchantress had lost her spell-her power was quite at an endthe electricity had been withdrawn. She might approach or recede now, without causing a pulse

and caught the ardently coveted prize, and was

now collapsed—sunk—almost dead.

There is nothing in life more mournful than the depression following a high moral excitement. It is more than ennui, more than mental lass tude-it is a temporary moral death, where the body walks about, the living grave of a dead soul. It is ill-guided, earnest, passionate, imaginative natures who generally suffer this death in life, and none but the Father can raise them from this

grave of hope to a purer and a higher life. Marriage is a sort of crucible, into which the ore of love is thrown, to be tried, whether it be

her heart, that this was all on one side, when she saw him-thoughtful, morose, pre-occupied-absorbed in his own contemplations; barely tolerating her caresses, or, at most, making an effort to return them-making an effort-what an effort to him-what a provocation to her. Sometimes when she would be vexing him thus, he would caress her beautiful hair with his large hand, and, looking in her beautiful face with an expression of commiseration, would say, in tones of deep

This woman was full of sarcastic distrust. She did not believe he repented a sin. Raising her stately head, with all its pendant ringlets, she

"Dear Ernest, you are talking to me."

I was about to have said that, had both re pented their treachery, had both been equally capable of repentance, their penitence would have bound their hearts together; but, had Juliette been of that penetrable and conscientious nature, she had not then been capable of luring her victim from his fidelity, no treachery, had her victim from his fidelity, no trenchery had then been committed. The day of grace had seemed to have passed for Juliette, before she met

"Dear Ursa Major," she would say, caressingbear orsa Major, she would say, or cosing by, "be at ease with me—be yourself—if not with me, with whom can you feel easy." Then, with with a graceful blending of tenderness and banter, she would whisper, "Be your own self. There is no other character half so charming to me. If you were holy Paul, I could not like you any more; and if you were Satan, I shouldn't like you any house, and desire that she be transferred to the house, and desire that she be transferred to the

less; therefore, dear Bruin, put off this sermonizing until you come to canvass the district."

It was thus her guileful nature deceived her. She really thought that she was doing a service for which he would thank her, by thus putting him "at ease." They did not understand each other—there was no unity of soul between them. After such a scene as this, he would relapse into gloom and anothy and she would coeffine after. gloom and apathy, and she would relapse into gloom and apathy, and she would go off in a fit of concealed anger. To do Ernest Dent justice, he had tried hard to sustain his dying love for Juliette, and now he tried to conjure back the blissful infatuation. Ernest Dent was very free from guile—his efforts were to be affectionate, and not only to seem affectionate. guile—his efforts were to be affectionate, and not only to seem affectionate—and, with his simple manners, the effort was so palpable as to be more distressing than indifference. This effort, too, only confirmed Juliette in her suspicions of his hypocrisy. And this was the inevitable consenypoorisy. And this was the inevitable consequence of their error—they had sown treachery, they must reap suspicion. Thus in the flower of their sin grew the seed of their punishment.

It would be curious to trace all the causes of

their present unhappiness, did my circumscribed limits permit me to do so. Among the least of the causes of Juliette's uneasiness, was the ennui she felt from the contrast of her late gay life at Paris with her present tame and spiritless exist-

ence.
It would be interesting to watch the slow resurrection of this dead soul to its new life of duty rection of this dead soul to its new life of duty and activity. It would be agreeable to describe this, did time and ability permit me; but I must hasten on to an event that soon thoroughly arous-ed the dormant faculties of Ernest Dent. This was the extreme illness of his little girl. In his unthe extreme illness of his little girl. In his unnatural apathy, he had not cultivated the affections of this little one; but she, with the instinct of nature, had attached herself fondly to him. Often when Juliette had left him in pique—when he would be sitting alone in the dim old parlor at the Vale, forgetting, in his morose abstraction, to order lights, he would hear the soft pit-patting of little feet, and soon after feel the little girl's hands upon his knees. He would raise her upon his knees, and she, with a sigh of ineffable content, would place her little arms around his neck, nestle her head upon his bosom, and sink to sleep. It was a beautiful thing—this unsought, this instinctive attachment of the young being to the author of its life—this longing of the infant for her father's arms and bosom. And there, in the dusky room, for hours he would sit and hold her; and the dark, quiet room, and the sleeping child on his arms, what memories they would invoke! His growing attachment to his child—her idea so intimately associated with that of her lost mother—began to infuse into his mind—what? Why, a sort of spiritual love for the lost Hester; a sort of reference to her in all good resolutions, in all holy aspirations. His spirit was now constantly seeking her print, through the infinite regions of space, with a prayer for forgiveness. With their deghter pressed to his patient bosom, he resolved to atone to her child for the wrong done to the mother.

And Juliette? What were his thoughts and

he resolved to atone to her child for the wrong done to the mother.

And Juliette? What were his thoughts and purposes towards her? To try to love her, to win her esteem and confidence by years of unswerving integrity, and then to win her away from vanity and idols, to a good life and a true worship. And as this thought developed, grew, and strengthened in his soul, he was conscious of a new interest in his soul, he was conscious of a new interest in his soul, he was conscious of a new interest in his soul, he was conscious of a new interest in his seatiful wife—an interest that would have grown into a true affection, but—the inevitable law of Retribution was upon him. He had sinned, and through his sin he must suffer—and that not by the arbitrary sentence of a despot, but by the natural sction of an equitable law. He had planted thorns—shall he gather flowers? He had filled his cup with gall and vinegar—shall any chemistry turn it to milk or wine? He had sown treachery—he must reap nothing but distrust.

the beautiful quadroon, while the color would steal into Minny's drooping face, and tears gather in her downcast eyes. She did not believe, though it was true, that this was merely an emo-tion of the poor girl's sensitive nature—that a of the poor girl's sensitive nature—that a ilar mark of kindness coming from her would

similar mark of kindness coming from her would have affected her in the same way.

With all her caution and all her policy, this concealed fire could not burn inwardly forever without an outbreak; at last it came.

"Aunt Agnes," an old colored woman who shared Minny's labors in the nursery, had seen with her keen eyes the whole state of affairs.

One evening when General Dent had been more than usually kind in his demonstrations of approbation to the poor quadroon, when Juliette had been so far thrown off her guard as to express in her countenance the cruel malignity of her

in her countenance the cruel malignity of her heart, when they had both, that is, General and Mrs. Dent, left the room—this old woman took hold of Minny's wrist, and, pressing it earnestly,

said very impressively—
"Look here, honey—don't you be so over and bove ready to wait on master."

Minny looked in her face, to discover her "Mind, I tell you, now—she's a watching of

you."
The innocent girl still looked perplexed. The old woman squeezed her wrist significantly, and, stooping down her face close to Minny's, whispered—

"Jealousy's adders, honey! its wipers, it is

od. Then you should have seen the innoces and sensitive girl; you should have seen how the "eloquent blood" arose over bosom, cheeks, and brow, to the very edges of her hair—how the brow, to the very edges of her nair—now the tears suffused her eyes, as she turned away without one word. There was no indignation at this cruel injustice, this degrading suspicion—Minny was not what is called a spirited girl—timid gentle, and sensitive, she turned away from the coarse old woman, bowed to the dust with a sense of spiret humilistics.

of abject humiliation.

It was very wrong in the old woman to suggest the idea of evil, by breathing a suspicion—very wrong, and fraught with much misery to all concerned.

The next day, about noon, little Julie was sit. The next day, about noon, little June was sitted quicken, a nerve to start. Scarcely were his languid eyelids lifted to note her coming or her going. His vision was inverted—he was contemplating the inward waste.

His soul had striven and strained, had reached forme at last)—Mrs. Dent, who was paying her formal daily visit to the nursery, was lounging in an easy chair, listlessly turning over the leaves of her favorite, "Rochefoucauld." The door opened, and General Dent came in. As usual, by force of habit, without a thought, Minny sprang up and set a chair for him, and, taking his hat and clove. Was carrying the recent that the recent the recent the recent the recent that the recent the recent that the r and gloves, was carrying them across the room to the table, when suddenly, as by a quick and pain-ful recollection, or a sharp pang, she started, paused, faltered—the color rushed to her face— she gave a hurried glance at her mistress—Mrs. Dent was looking keenly at her—she dropped the hat and gloves, covered her hurring face with hat and gloves, covered her burning face with both hands, and burst into tears! Had a bomb-shell fallen into the room, the

effect could not have been greater on one of the

effect could not have been greater on one of the good or whether it be evil. Happy is the marriage, when the pure gold of affection is found in the ashes, when the fire has burned out.

It was not thus with them. Juliette, it is true, loved him still, with all the force of her young, strong, ardent nature—if, indeed, the selfish, jealous, and exacting passion could be called love—but she was obliged to admit, in the vexation of her heart, that this was all on one side, when she

effect could not have been greater on one of the party. Juliette's face grew pale, paler, whiter than marble—her blue lips parted away from her set teeth—her—es glittered, and a furrow black as night doubled between her eyebrows—

"Leave the room, minion!" at last ahe said, in a low and husky tone. Minny obeyed. General beat, with his back towards them, was occupied with his child, and did not perceive this short passage. Juliette arose, passed into her own apartment, and rung the bell.

"Inform the been greater on one of the party. Juliette's face grew pale, paler, whiter than marble—her blue lips parted away from her set teeth—her—es glittered, and a furrow black as night doubled between her eyebrows—

"Leave the room, minion!" at last ahe said, in a low and husky tone. Minny obeyed. General passage. Juliette arose, passed into her own apartment, and rung the bell. "Inform the housekeeper that I would speak with her," said she to the servant who obeyed her

> Mrs. Wimsat soon entered. "Mrs. Wimsat soon entered.
> "Mrs. Wimsat, I have sent for you to request you to send Minny Dozier to the quarters—to the quarters of the field negroes—with a note to the overseer, directing him to set her to work to morrow with the others. I have also to request that you will seek out a proper person to supply her place in the nursery."
>
> This gamel order was given with the greatest.

"Oh, my poor Juliette, we have much to reent!"

This cruel order was given with the greatest apparent composure. Mrs. Wimsat evidently either did not comprehend it, or she distrusted her own ears.

"Yes, madam, but I do not think I quite understand you."
Mrs. Dent repeated the order with great dis

tinctness.
"Now, I presume, I make myself intelligible?"
"Yes, madam, I think I understand you—but
pardon me, Mrs. Dent—Minny Dozier! the poor pardon me, Mrs. Dent—Minny Dozier! the poor child is no more fit to handle a hoe, and work out in the hot broiling sun, than—than you are, mad-am, (meaning no offence;) but she is such a deli-cate gossamer little thing—such a sweet, beauti-ful, refined little creature—dear me! Mrs. Dent, it would kill her in a week—to live in the dirty quarters, too!—and she so delicately brought up. Why, her former mistress; the lete Mrs. Dest Why, her former mistress, the late Mrs. Dent, you know, used to take as much care of her as though she had been her own dear sister; indeed, madam, I hope you will think better of it—what has Minny done? I will make her come and beg

elds. You will be so good as to attend to it."
"But, for Heaven's sake, Mrs. Dent!"

"I am not accustomed to hold a controversy with people in my employ, Mrs. Wimsat. I give you an order, and I expect it to be obeyed. You

fields. You will be so good as to attend to it."

"But, for Heaven's sake, Mrs. Dent!"

"I am not accustomed to hold a controversy with people in my employ, Mrs. Wimsat. I give you an order, and I expect it to be obeyed. You may withdraw."

Mrs. Wimsat left the room, muttering to herself—"What ails her? But this is always the way. There was Hester Grey, descended from one of the oldest and proudest families in Virginia—with some of the best blood of old England running in her veins—there was Hester Grey, distinguished for the perfect simplicity of her character and manners; and here's this upstart, Juliette Summers—this beggar—this Italian foundling, when now that General Dent has married her, assumes the airs of an empress. It's always the way—'set a beggar on horseback, and he'll ride to the old Nick? However, as General Dent may be persuaded to have something to do with his fields, if he hasn't with his house, I shall see him upon this subject of putting a new hand to the hee." Which she accordingly did. General Dent received this piece of information with unfeigned surprise, and immediately sought the presence of his wife for an explanation. Juliette was reclining in a large chair in her chamber. As soon as she saw him enter, she arose, walked to the farthest window, and looked out. He came in, speaking—

"Juliette, my dear, I have come to inquire into

she turned her white face upon him. He posi-tively started with the shock her looks gave him. He was much alarmed. He thought that she was suddenly ill.

that always stood leaded on his dressing table, she exclaimed—
"Dôn't touch me! As God in heaven hears me, if you do, Pil kill you!"
And now he thought her mad, without a doubt. He threw himself into a chair, leaned back, and contemplated her for a moment—the beautiful fury! There she stood—her form drawn up to its proudest height, her head thrown back, her face blanched, her brow corrugated, her large eyes contracted and glittering, and her blue lips drawn tightly over her set teeth. Athwart this stormy face, her wild hair, all out of curl, was blown by the breeze from the open window.

"Put down that pistol!"
She smiled derisively.
"Put down that pistol, I say!"
She laughed scornfully.
"Will you put that weapon down, Juliette?"
"Are you n'raid of it?" sneered she.
"Pshaw! Give it me."

you, although I would — the cruellest death. More! I would have lost heaven! lived in hell! sold my Saviour! imbued my hands in kindred blood, and thought the deed a merit, if it gave you pleasure! I knew no law, human or divine, above this law of love. That was the way I have loved you, Ernest Dent. And every day we have lived together, I have loved you more and more—since we were married, oh, how much more than before! Since! Oh, Ernest, you know—

Here her voice faltered and sunk.

"God! this is maddening!" she groaned. Then recovering herself, she dashed the wild hair back from her brow, and said—

"This is not the language of exaggeration! The words are pressed as the life-blood from my heart! are struck as sparks of fire from my brain! I shall go mad! I shall die! I know now what it is that fills the hospitals with maniacs and the

is that fills the hospitals with maniacs and the graves with suicides!" Why, of course, just such unbridled passions

"My unbridled passions! It is well for you— oh! is it not?—first to drive me mad by false hood, and then to upbraid me with unbridled pas-"By falsehood" — she had broken her stern resolution of silence upon the subject of her sup-posed wrongs. Passion had borne down and over-swept pride, as an advancing sea throws down and thunders over an embankment; and words and reproaches came—fierce, furious, and impet uous—as the rushing of many waters. It is often thus with proud, passionate natures like hers.
As long as they keep silence, they can exercise a
degree of self-control; but as soon as the least
break in the dike of silence is made, the tide of

passion and of words comes rushing in, sweeping all before it. Her whole expression had changed. Her face was now flushed to crimson—the veins on her forehead distended—her eyes dilated, blazing

forehead distended—her eyes dilated, blaxing! General Dent sat there, contemplating her with something more of composure than he would have gazed upon a tragic actress in the part of Medea. She had conjured away the demon Ennui from his soul; and anything that would do that, even pain, was welcome. He was interested, excited. She went on, lashing herself to fury—
"To be loved thus for a day, and then cast off! I could not, cannot change. Had you grown old, ugly, and decrepid—had you been steeped in poverty, crime, and shame, to the lips—had all the power of heaven and the malice of hell conspired to sheap disaster upon your devoted head—I should have clung to you still and ever, while a pulse of vitality beat in the wreck—so you had been guiltless towards me! For me, there was but been guilless towards me! For me, there was but one way in which you could have sinned—and I—I might have expected it. You have so sinned and now, may I perish eternally the day that I forgive you! May I die the day I suffer you to by your hand upon my person again!"

He did not love her or believe her enough to

be very much disturbed at this declaration. Placing his hands upon his knees, he leaned for-" 'Variety is the spice of life'—and this is one of the spices, without a doubt. Juliette, will in please you now to specify the nature of my of

fence—for I pledge you my word that I have not the slightest clew to your meaning." In a voice of concentrated rage, she uttered one

"The quadroon!".

He sank back in his chair and laughed now—
such a good, hearty, genial, rattling laugh. That
(augh—his seeming shameless effrontery—stung) laugh—his seeming shameless effrontery—stung her to madness. A grayness crept over her face, her eyes contracted and glittered, her teeth set, her hands clenched—she became awfully still and rigid. As soon as he could speak for laughing, "Minny Dozier! Why, my good Juliette, you

had really alarmed me! Your earnestness had frightened me into the idea that I had somehow, by somnambulism or witchoraft, been led to the involuntary perpetration of some horrid crime; and now 'the mountain has brought forth a mouse!' Little Minny Dozier! Nonsense, my love! Jealous of your maid?" The interest and excitement of this scene had

The interest and excitement of this scene had now aroused him. He approached to catch the beautiful revolted spirit to his bosom; she sprang from him; he would not be repulsed. She was phrensied now; she raised the weapon; he laughed, and attempted to seize it; she fired; he recoiled, staggered, and fell into the chair. She dropped the pistol and approached him. She had come cuite to her genses now! come quite to her senses now!

TO BE CONTINUED.

THOUGHTS ON AND IN SHORT WORDS.

While conversing with a literary friend the other day, he urged the general use of short effectually, tending to the ultimate destruct words, especially such as are of Anglo-Saxon our slave institutions."

These are cogent men of what could be done with them. The States. As applicable to those States, the policy reader will observe that each word is a mono- is unquestionably a correct one. A redundancy syllable.

The speech of our sires far back in the days of ore, like that of the first man, who may well be thought to have been taught of God, was made up for the most part of those short words which are spoke with one pulse of the breath, and one stroke of the tongue. The stream of time through a long tract of years, and from lands not our own, has brought down to us a vast drift of new and strange terms, with which we may think our speech has come to be rich, but it is clear that much of its strength has in this way been lost. Thus are we shown to be the base sons, who, both from our limbs and our tongues, have lost

out these gems, and string them on the chains of our thoughts, which will then shine with new our thoughts, which will then shine with new life; and though the tongue may lose in sound, it will be the more fit to speak all that the deep soul can feel. The heart feels but throb by throb, and it is thus that the tongue should beat while it gives vent to its joys and its pains.

tively started with the shock her looks gave him. He was much alarmed. He thought that she was suddenly ill.

"Why, Juliette! my dearest Juliette! What is this—how long have you been thus—what is the matter?" inquired he anxiously, as he spronched very near her.

She receded from him, and raised her hand with an abjuring gesture—

"I have no accusation to make, General Dent!" she muttered, in a deep and husky tone.

"No accusation to make! Juliette, I insist upon knowing what is all this?" said he, still following her; "my dearest love, tell me."

"She sprang away from him with a sudden bound, and held up her hand and exclaimed—

"Don't touch me!"

"Don't touch you! Are you mad, Juliette? I really do believe you are. What do you mean! I am astounded at this conduct! Now, I see that you are not ill in body, at least; but what is the matter. I absolutely insist upon knowing."

Again he approached her; again she sprang out of his reach, and, gaining possession of a pistol that always stood loaded on his dressing table, she exclaimed—

"Don't touch me!" As Ged in heaven hears The arts of life and the lore of the head have and let its stars be dark; let it look for light, but have none; nor let it see the dawn of the day. My gray hairs shall go down in grief to the grave of my son, and there our heads shall be at rest. O, my son! my son! would God I had died for thee, my son! my son!"—And where shall we find words with which to wing our thoughts, which are so fit to chide the grief of the soul and pangs of the heart than those we may find in the book of God? It tells him: That the Logd of Life once wept; but that we should not mourn as those who have no hope: that the time is short; and those who weep should be as thought they wept not. He that trusts in Christ, though he were dead, yet shall he live. There is in Him, life for all the dead, who had faith in His name. There is a realm of light, and love, and

dew of youth, and be caught up in the clouds to to meet the Lord in the air, and so shall we be blest with Him in new life that shall not end.

But if you choose not to plume your wings for such high flights, then may you roam over scenes of blies which stretch out far and wide on the green earth. You may mount up on the wings of the lark, with the first beams of the dawn, and brush the drops from the clouds; or, as the sun goes down, may join the flight of its last rays, and speed with them from the waves of the deep blue as traiters.

Sal abherrence throughout all ages. He says the question must be settled on its merits—on broad, national, philanthropic, constitutional grounds—on the grounds of principle and a common interest. The ultra views of the political Hotspurs engaged in the Southern Convention must not be allowed to endanger the stability of the fabric of our "blood-bought" Confederacy. As a Southern man, he utterly repudiates these fanatics, and looks upon them "as mad, if heated by heartless assults—as traitors, if cool and deliberate." the lark, with the first beams of the dawn, and brush the drops from the clouds; or, as the sun goes down, may join the flight of its last rays, and speed with them from the waves of the deep blue sea to those realms afar off, where the light makes its home. So sing the rapt bards of the earth, as they twang the lyre, and when the fire of their souls sheds its own light, and gilds each seene with its own charms. But if men of mould less fine must still tread the dust of this dull world, still if they will seek words such as these world, still, if they will seek words such as these with which to clothe their thoughts, they will in turn cheer the mind, and cause a mild joy to smile in every scene to which their steps may turn.

For the National Era. THE PROPHET'S GRAVE.

BY ELLIS MARTYN.

They laid his sales here,
And those who loved him raised a humble stone
To watch amid the violets, where, unknown,
It stood for many a year;
The weary, then, in licensed homage drew,
To seek the shrine, where knelt the earnest few.

The world was busy, then,
seeing the tomb of every olden Seer,
Whose holy words the fathers would no
Or burying mighty men,
In Blood and Glory awfully arrayed,
With forms of war's magnificent parade

With God-thrilled heart, he rose
To vanquish Wrong, with words and actions bright,
That seemed transfigured, by an inward light—
And had the fate of those,
Who, dreaming still the holy dream of youth,
Would mend their age, and bring it back to truth.

His voice was sweet and strange, And full of subtle mel dy that warms Dead souls to life, and crumbles empty form Drawing all things to change— And following, star like, mid the age's din, Thrilled through and through the callous her Sin's portly priests of ease,
And all her placemen, with the chiefs that led
Their veteran guardsmen of the present, said,
His voice disturbed the peace—
And, at their word, the land was straightway rife
With noisy wrath of hunters for his life.

But, when the Voice flows in,
To ungloom the air, around her hideous throne,
And shakes the centre with its mildest tone.
What boots the rage of sin?
They killed the Seer, but, every godless shrine
Fell, smit with lightning from his words divine. And forces Truth imparts,
Have filled his name with power, and spread its g'
Until is written here, what, long ago,
Was written in our hearts,
Where every letter shineth, like a star,
With sleady light, no time or change can mar.

Approach and read his name! lossy marble, almost conscious, wight, as if enhalo'd while it bears The record of his fame. His life was scorned; the marble tells us how The world that scorned it, feels its beauty, now

THE DOMESTIC SLAVE TRADE.

The following remarks are from the last nu ber of the New Orleans Bulletin:
"A number of the Southern Statesthem Georgia, Alabama, and, we believe, South Carolina—have severe penal laws prohibiting Carolina—have severe penal laws prohibiting the introduction of slaves from the adjacent States for sale. By the penal code of Georgia, the introduction of slaves from other States is strictly prohibited, except to residents domiciliated, or those who move in, with the expectation of becoming residents; the penalty is \$500, with imprisonment in the penitentiary. The laws are evaded in a great many ingenious ways, and slaves are daily imported into those States for

slaves are daily imported into those States for sale with perfect impunity. We notice that the press in Georgia has taken the subject in hand, and that one of the judges of the Suporior Court of the State has called the attention of the grand jurors of his court to the repeated and flagrant violations of the law. The judge held the following positions:

t the large influx of negroes from other States tended to the depreciation of value of the negroes already in the State, and to the over-proluction of cotton—thereby lessening the price

the staple. That the encouragement of negro trading was holding out a premium to the States of Virginia, Maryland, and Kentucky, to emancipate their slaves. That they were, under the existing state of things, sending off their young negroes to the South, and only retaining their old ones.

"That this practice of the introduction slaves, as before alluded to, was gradually, but

These are cogent and unanswerable reaso

the supply.

One of the positions assumed by the Georgia judge is, however, equally applicable to us. We are encouraging Virginia, Maryland, and Kentucky, or, to use his own language, we are paying them a premium to become free States. This, however, cannot be helped, for such is their inevitable destiny.

From the Tuscaloosa (Ala.) Monitor TAX ON THE SLAVES OF NON-RESIDENTS.

It will be remembered that the Legislature of this State, in 1846, imposed a higher tax on slaves belonging to non-residents, than was requir-ed on those owned by residents of this State. A care to clip the length and size of the words, and to use no more than the thought can claim. In our age the price of time is as great as that of books is small; and the first charge we should give to those who would have us read what they write is: "In all ways and by all means be brief; for life is short, and art is long."

Nor let us think that the good old stock of words, so short and strong, is lost. They are not lost: they lie blent with the trash of the heap; and in bright points shine out here and there from the mass, like the stars when a fog dims the air, or the face of the sky is dark with

dent, against "Parmer, tax collector of Barbour," for amount paid him under the act. Judge Chilton delivered the unenimous opinion

Judge Chilton delivered the unanimous opinion of the court, which pronounces the act unconstitutional; deciding—

1. The act of February, 1846, taxing the slaves of non-residents higher than those of resident citizens, is contrary to the Constitution of the United States, and void for the excess.

2. Whether the Legislature cannot pass a law discriminating between resident and non-resident owners of slaves, when the object is not taxation, but a regulation of internal police, quere.

Chief Justice Collier concurred, and delivered a distinct opinion, from which we extract the following:

owing:
"Slaves, it must be conceded, are a unit "Slaves, it must be conceded, are a unique and peculiar description of property; and that it is competent for the Legislature to enact regulations of internal police, in respect to them, which may discriminate between the resident and non-resident master. These measures of police may be so framed as to subject the non-resident to heavier pecuniary burdens; and perhaps it is within the competency of legislation to prohibit all persons but 'emigrants' from bringing and settling their slaves in this State. (See Alabama Constitution, 6th article, title Slaves.) But we will not travel out of our way to consider these suggestions, as the statute before us, we have seen, was intended to raise a revenue, and not to regulate to any extent the police of the and not to regulate to any extent the police of the State. (See the city of New York vs. Milne, 11 Peters's Reports, 102; Groves vs. Slaughter, 15 Peters's Reports, 449; Prigg vs. the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, 16 Peters's Reports, 589; Thurlow vs. Massachusetts, 5 Howison's Reports, 564.)?

FREE SCIL IN LOUISIANA.

that would have grown into a true affection, buthad sinned, and through his sin he must sufferpot, but by the natural action of an equitable
law. He had planted action of an equitable
law. He had planted below of Reributors—askil he gather
ovinegar—shall any chemistry turn it to milk or
wine? He had sores trackery—he must reap nothing but distrust.

Yes! his wife did distrust him—she did more
whe has prosched her. She did not
believe that it was this
waiting and puling infant that kept him in the
waiting and puling infant that kept him in the
waiting and puling infant that kept him in the
waiting and puling infant that kept him in the
waiting and puling infant that kept him in the
was mere moral approached in the
waiting and puling probastion, and and mere moral approached her to take it was mere moral approached by the suffer the weapon—

"Stel lowered the weapon as he sank into a chair,
believe that it was mere moral approached by the stell that regid vehemence—
"Ernest Deat, I have loved you better than
gratifude for her devotion to his shild, that led
him to draw Minny up to his side, and, with a sink and fatherly air, stroke the soft ringlets of

"Put down that pixtol!"
She smiled deristvely.
"Put down that pixtol!"
She laughed scornfully.
"Put down that pixtol!"

"Put down that pixtol!"

"Put down that pixtol! I say!"

She laughed scornfully.
"Put down that pixtol!"

"Put down that pixtol!"

"Put down that pixtol!"

"Put down that pixtol!"

"Put down that pixtol! I say!"

"Put down that pixtol! I say!"

"Put down that pixtol!"

"Put down that pi

looks upon them "as mad, if heated by heartless assaults—as traitors, if cool and deliberate."

This will do very well for a Louisiana sugarplanter, and will no doubt be seriously considered by the more intelligent and reformatory people of the several Southern States.

The Planters' Banner, (Whig.) in which Mr. Brashear's address was published, moderately opposes the principles set forth in the address, but is totally opposed to Mr. Calhoun's multifarious schemes. I he Banner thinks that slavery cannot be farther extended, and that the slave trade should be abolished in the District.

EMANCIPATION IN TENNESSEE.

The Knoxville Tribune has been publishing series of very able papers, in favor of gradual emancipation and colonization in and from Tennessee. The writer concludes one of his num-

bers thus:
"Let us then have a Convention of representa tives of the people for amending the Constitution, and provide, if the people in their wisdom so determine, for gradual emancipation and colonization. With this as our principle of action, as advanced in the terms of the resolution before quoted, we may, under the blessing of God, open the way for the full and final redemption of the State."

A. H. STEPHENS, OF GEORGIA.

Mr. Stephens is one of the most remarkable men of the day. His history abounds with incidents which, while they illustrate the struggles which unaided genius must encounter in its efforts for distinction and usefulness, at the same time demonstrate the certain success which ever attends true merit and unyielding perseverance. The sketch by himself, of an incident in his early life, presents in a striking light the deprivations of his boyhood. The rudiments of his education were acquired at what they call in Georgia an old field school. At an early age, he was transferred to the Academy, and by the aid of some benevolent friends, who had been attracted by his remarkable development of talent of the highest order, he was enabled to enter Franklin College, where he graduated with honor, fully realizing the highest expectations of those who now watched his career with growing interest. It was exed his career with growing interest. It was expected that he would devote himself to the ministry; but it was ultimately determined otherwise. Young Stephens aimed at independence for himself and family. He entered a law office, and, in a short time, before he was yet out of his minority, a short time, before he was yet out of his minority, was admitted to practice in the courts, by a special act of the Legislature of Georgia. A few years found him in the first rank of his profession, and one of his first uses of his good fortune was to return, with interest, the favor he had received when in adversity. An ardent Whig, he was elected to represent his county in the State Legislature, in both branches of which he served with great ability. In the year 1843, there was a vacancy to be filled in the Congressional delegation, and the Whig party, as usual, were called upon to nominate their candidate. Owing to the signal defeat of the party in the general election, which had taken-place the previous year, there was an evident reluctance on the part of the prominent men of the party to enter the canvass, and it was men of the party to enter the canvass, and it was doubtless owing to this fact that Mr. Stephens was selected as the candidate. Little hope was entertained of his election, owing to the large Democratic majority which was known to exist in the upper section of the State, called the Chero-kee country, and his friends consoled themselves,

in advance, with the reflection that it could not hurt a new man to be beaten for Congress.

But Mr. Stephens determined not to be beaten, if it was in his power to prevent such a disaster.

He immediately set off alone for the Cherokee He immediately set off alone for the Cherokee country, canvassing every county, and addressing the people at every court-house. His opponents, taking the alarm from the accounts which reached them of the success of his efforts, hastened upon his track. One after another of their most popular speakers encountered him, only to be discomfitted. fited, and to retire, overwhelmed with mortifica-tion at his triumph. The people followed him they called him, and lost their devotion to De-morracy as they listened to his convincing arguments and impassioned appeals. Many laughable anecdotes are told of his meetings with the hardy mountaineers of upper Georgia. On one occasion, an old lady, who had come a great distance to hear him, and had listened to the well-directed

hear him, and had listened to the well-directed eloquence of the boy, as she supposed, until she could restrain her admiration no longer, sprang from her seat, and exclaimed—

"Gracious goodness me! if I could only have a boy like that, I'd be willin' to die right now!"
On another occasion, the Democrats, seeing that their speaker was getting the worst of the conflict, endeavored to break up the meeting, and several of them, with canes in their hands, advanced towards the stand where Mr. Stephens was then speaking. "Stop!" shouted an old mountaineer, who had been standing by, resting is unquestionably a correct one. A redundancy of slave population is, in every point of view, prejudicial to their interests, and particularly if it be produced not by the natural increase of the existing population, but by importations from other States. The like policy would not apply here. We are differently situated. We have a superabundance of rich lands that require tillage; our soil is more productive; the returns of labor more remunerating; and for years to come, the demand for slave labor will be fully equal to the supply.

The supply is a correct one. A redundancy of them, will be demanded—

"Gracious goodness me! if I could only have a by like that, I'd be willin' to die right now!"

On another occasion, the Democrats, seeing that their speaker was getting the worst of the conflict, endeavored to break up the meeting, and several of them, with canes in their hands, advanced towards the stand where Mr. Stephens was then speaking. "Stop!" shouted an old mountaineer, who had been standing by, resting on his double-barreled buck gun, looking up with a broad grin into the face of the speaker, and giving emphasis to his words by significant and giving emphasis to his words by significant winks, nods, and jerks of the head—"Stop!" winks, nods, and jerks of the head—"Stop!" said he, at the same time presenting his gun at the crowd; "Don't one of you lay yer finger on the boy. I'm as good a Dimmycrat as any of ye, but I won't see no foul play. He's tellin' you nothin' but the truth; and if one of you dares to touch him, I'll let old Betsy loose among you, quicker'n you can say Jack Robinson!" The confusion was soon quicted and Mr. Stenhene reconfusion was soon quicked and Mr. Stenhene reconfusion was soon

quicker'n you can say Jack Robinson!" The confusion was soon quieted, and Mr. Stephens proceeded with his speech.

Thus, in one short month, he encountered and defeated nearly all the prominent leaders of the opposite party, on their own ground, completely revoltionizing a large section of the State that had always before given an overwhelming Demonstration. oratic vote The result was the triumphant elec-tion of Mr. Stephens to Congress, and Mr. Craw-ford as Governor of the State. Since that time, Mr. Stephens has represented his district with ability, and has, perhaps, exerted a greater influ-ence, both in and out of Congress, than any other man in the House, to preserve the harmony and unity of the national Whig party, and to promote

the of the State of Alabama," the first section of which enacts, "That there shall be assessed and collected on all slaves in this State, the property of nonresidents, over ten and under fifty years of age, a tax of two dollars each,"

Much complaint arose from non-residents, who had slave property in this State; and a case has been decided in our Supreme Court, which is reported in the forthcoming 14th volume of Alabama Reports, (page 627,) where the question has been decided in the case of "Wiley," a non-resident, against "Parmer, tax collector of Barbour,"

for amount paid him under the content of the national Whig party, and to promote its success.

Mr. Stephens is a man of slight frame and fee-ble constitution, of a very youthful appearance, with a voice clear, musical, and childlike. His influence with his constitution, of a very youthful appearance, with a voice clear, musical, and childlike. His influence with his constitution, of a very youthful appearance, with a voice clear, musical, and childlike. His influence with his constitution, of a very youthful appearance, with a voice clear, musical, and childlike. His influence with his constitution, of a very youthful appearance, with a voice clear, musical, and childlike. His influence with his constitution, of a very youthful appearance, with a voice clear, musical, and childlike. His influence with his constitution, of a very youthful appearance, with a voice clear, musical, and childlike. His influence with his constitution, of a very youthful appearance, with a voice clear, musical, and childlike. His influence with his constitution, of a very youthful appearance, with a voice clear, musical, and childlike. His influence with his constitution, of a very youthful appearance, with a voice clear, musical, and childlike. His influence with his constitution, of a very youthful appearance, with a voice clear, musical, and childlike. His influence with his constitution, of a very youthful appearance, with a voice clear, musical, and childlike. His influence

CARPETS, OIL CLOTHS, & WINDOW SHADES MERCHANTS from the South and West would be amply recompensed by making cheap purchases for cash, by calling at the Carpet, Oil Cloth, and Window Shada Depot Nos. 18 and 20 North Second street, Philadelphia, second Nos. 18 and 20 North Second street, Philadelphia, second floor, one door below Christ Church.

Three thousand pieces of Wilton, Brussels, Imperial, Ingrain, Damask, and Versitian Carpetings, with Oil Cloths, Mats Rogs, Looking Glasses, Blinds, Window Shades, and Mattings, wholesale and retail, very low.

ET Liberal advances made on consignments of Carpetings and Oil Cloths.

March 15.—lam12t

THE BROWNSVILLE WATER CURE ESTABLISHMENT.

DRS. BAELS AND MASON, in returning their grateful acknowledgments to the friends of the institution, and to a discerning public in general, for the liberal patronage hitherto received, announce at the same time that they have made essential improvements in the interior as well as exterior of the establishment, during last fall and winter, which will greatly enhance the comforts and amusements of invalids whe intend to visit this place during the ensuing summer. mer.

All of the prevailing diseases are treated here, and they will endeavor to keep up the reputation the establishment has won through the West, by strict attention to patients that intrust themselves under their care.

As the number of places is still limited, application should be made beforehand, postpaid. In order to undergo the treatment, patients have to provide themselves with two woollen blankets, two cotton sheets, three comfortables or a light feather bed and six towels. Terms, six dollars per week, exclusive of washing.

March 15.—4m

PIRE-PROOF CHESTS.

DATENT Salamander Scapstone lined Iron Chests, that

will stand more fire than any others made in this country. Also, a large supply of Patent Air Chamber Iron Chests, 700 now in use, and we still make chests in the ordinary way, at very low prices. Slate-lined Refrigerators, Water Filters, Portable Water Closets for the sick and infirm. Seal and Letter Copying Presses, Fire-Proof Doors for Banks and Stores.

76 South Third street, Philadelphia.

N. B. Country Merchants are invited to call and examine for themselves, before purchasing elsewhere.

Feb. 1. THE FREE SOIL READING ROOM AND HEADQUARTERS,

HEADQUARTERS.

A The southwest corner of Sixth and Carpenter streets, above Chesnut, Philadelphia, is now open for the Public, and will continue so from 8 Å. M. to 10 P. M., each day, during the campaign.

The arrangements for the receipt of papers are not yet entirely complete, so that but a small proportion of those which are expected in a few days have been received. The Committee have made arrangements for the receipt of all the prominent Free Soil papers of the Union, and some both of nentral and opposite politics will be upon the fires. Editors prominent Free Soil papers of the Union, and some both or nentral and opposite politics will be upon the files. Editors and publishers of Free Soil papers who have not been written to by the Committee, and who wish to avail themselves of the excellent opportunity afforded of displaying their sheets, where great good may be done to the cause by throwing their reading matter before the Public, can do so by mailing copies to the Free Soil Reading Room, Philadelphia.

Subscription lists to such papers as may desire it will be kept open at the Room.

By order of the Committee,

Out. 19,

GRAHAM'S MAGAZINE-1849.

GRAHAM'S MAGAZINE—1640,

G. E. GRAHAM, J. E. CHANDLEE, AND J. B. TAYLOR,

THE January number of Graham's Magasine—the first

Inumber of the New Volume—is now ready for the mails
and for shipment to agents. The Publishers and Editors,
while expressing satisfaction in the extraordinary success
with which their efforts to elevate the character of the periodical ilterature of the country have been crowned, respectfully offer a statement of their preparations for the New Voltune. It is well known that no other Magasine ever published in the English isnguage has presented such an array of
illustrions contributors. Bryant, Cooper, Paulding, Herbert,
Longfellow, Hofman, Willis, Fay, Simms, constitute alone a
corps greater than any ever before engaged for a single work.
An examination of our last volumes will show that these distinguished writers have all furnished for this miscellany articles equal to the best they have given to the word. They,
with our other old contributors, will continue to enrich or
pages with their productions; and several eminent authors
who have not hitherto appeared in our pages will hereafter
who have not hitherto appeared in our pages will hereafter
will be unsuccessful. I a every department, the highest taient in the country will be enlisted, and no effort spared to
maintain its present reputation as the leading literary periodical of America.

Great inducements to Postmasters and Clubs, unequal led by those of any other Establishment. led by those of any other Establishment.

For three dollars, in advance, (par money in the States from which it is remitted,) one copy of Graham for one year, and mersotint portraits, on proof sheets, of Graham for one year, and mersotint portraits, on proof sheets, of Graham for one year, and mersotint portraits, on proof sheets, of Graham for one Butler, Graned, will make a valuable set of parlor or library pictures. They are engraved from undoubted originals, by the best artists, and are of themselves worthy the price of a year's subscription to Graham's Magasine. Or, at the option of the subscriber remitting three dollars, we will send any three of Miss Fickering's or Mrs. Grey's popular works, or a magnificent print, from the burin of a celebrated English artist.

For five dollars, two opies yearly, and a set of the portraits above named, to each subscriber.

For ten dollars, five copies yearly, and a copy of the Magazine to the postmaster or other person forming the club.

For twenty dollars, eleven copies, and a set of the portraits to each subscriber, and a copy of the Magazine to the person forming the club.

DEE WOLF & FARWELL.

DE WOLF & FARWELL, A TTORNEYS and Counsellors at Law. Office, Clark street, opposite the Court House, Chicago, Illinois. CALVIN DE WOLF.

Jan. 4-ly. WILLIAM W. FARWELL.

ATLANTIC HOUSE.

DANIEL PEARSON, Cabot street, Beverly, Mass LEVI COFFIN.

COMMISSION MERCHANT, and Dealer in Free Labor.
Dry Goods and Groceries, northwest corner of Nintland Walnut streets, Cincinnati, Ohio.

Aug. 24.—3m

LAW OFFICE, SYRACUSE, N. Y. PENCER & NORTH, Attorneys and Counsellors at Law, Syracuse, New York. Office, Standard Buildings. ISRAEL S. SPENCER. Jan. 28.—tf JOHN W. NORTH

GLENHAVEN WATER CURE.

This new and commodious establishment for the treatment, by Water, of Disease, is open to receive Patients. It is situated at the head of Skanesteles Lake, ten miles north of Homer, and two and a half miles from the village of Scott, in the State of New York. The house is large, commodious, and newly built. The syrings are four in number, three of which rise on the mountain, on the west side of the Lake, six hundred feet above its level. They are pure, soft, very gold, and abundant. The scenery is very romantic, and the situation, for the invalid, delightfully inviting. Dr. S. O. Gleason and lady have charge of the medical department, and will give their attention explusively to those seeking health at the "Gure." James C. Jackson and wife take charge of the business and home department; and all letters having reference to besiness, or to admission, should be addressed to Mr. Jackson, and the postage paid, when they will receive due attention. A general supervision of the means of comfort and the welfare of the patients is in the hands of a young lady who has been greatly benefited under the hydropathic treatment. We can accommodate nicely, for the winter, some fifteen or twenty patients. Our sitting room and dining hall are spacious, and front the Lake. Those wishing to try the Water treatment had better apply without delay, as in most cases winter treatment is equally successful with summer treatment, and in many cases greatly superior as a means of cure; and an early application will secure the best opportunities for logation as regarde rooms. Transs.—Five deliars per week, fayable weekly. Patients wishing fire other than in the sitting room, can have one in their rooms, but will be charged each one dollar per week extra. Those wishing to occupy rooms singly, and have fire in them, will pay ten dollars per week, payable weekly. Washing and ironing in the institution, fifty cents per dosen pleces. Each patient must have one linen sheet a yard and a half square, two woulen blankets, thre GLENHAVEN WATER CURE.

AGENCY FOR PATENTS, WASHINGTON, D. C. AGENCY FOR PATENTS, WASHINGTON, D. C.
ZENAS C. ROBBINS, Mechanical Engineer and Solicitor
for Patents, will prepare the necessary Drawings and
Papers for Applicants for Patents, and transact all other
business in the line of his profession at the Patent Office.
He can be consuited on all questions relating to the Patent
Laws and decisions in the United States or Europe. He will
procure rehearings on rejected applications for Patents, discover and point out the novel features—if there be any—
prepare new papers and obtain Patents in all cases where
there is any novelty involved. Persons at a distance, desirous of having examinations made at the Patent Office, prior
to making application for a Patent, may forward (post paid,
enclosing a fee of five dollars) a clear statement of their case,
when immediate attention will be given to it, and all the information that could be obtained by a visit of the applicant
in person, relating to the novelty of their invention, and the
requisite steps to be taken to obtain a Patent thereforshould it prove te be new—will be promptly forwarded to
them by mail.

All letters on pusiness must be nost usid and enclose a

He has the honor of referring, by permission, to—
Hon. H. L. Ellaworth, late Commissioner of Patents;
Hon. Julius Rockwell, Massachusetts;
Hon. Willis Hall, New York;
Hon. Robert Smith, Illinois;
Hon. J. A. Rockwell, Connecticut:

MASSACHUSETTS QUARTERLY REVIEW. No. V. - DECEMBER, 1848.

No. V. — DECEMBER, 1848.

CONTENTS.—The Political Destination of America. Legality of Americas Slavery. The Law of Evidence. The Works of Walter Savage Landor. A New Theory of the Effect of the Tides. Postal Reform. The Free Soil Movement: Short Reviews and Notices.

Edited by Theodore Parker. Devoted to the Great Questions of the Day, in Politics, Religion, Humanity, &c.

Terms, §3 per year, in advance.
New subscribers, remitting §4.50, will be supplied with the work from the beginning to the close of the 2d volume. Liberal commissions allowed to agents, for new subscribers.

COOLIDGE & WILEY, Publishers,
Jan. 4.—Iml PATENTS.

PATENT AGENCY.—All matters connected with the Patent Office, Drawings, Specifications, &c., accurately and promptly prepared and attended to.

S. A. PEUGH, Washington, D. C.

ARD WANTED .- Cash paid for corn, mast, and slop-fed Lard. Apply to
THOMAS EMERY, Lard Oil Manufacturer,
Jan. 20. 33 Water street, near Walnut, Cincinnasi, TEMPERANCE.

REERS'S TEMPERANCE HOTEL, Third street, nor D of Pennsylvania avenue, and near the Railroad Depo Washington City. Prices to suit the times. April 29.—tf COMMISSION STORE.

W. GUNNISON, General Commission Merchant, 10 Bouly's Wharf, Baltimore, Md. Dec. 23.—ly BOSTON PIANO FORTE MANUFACTORY. THE subscribers having removed from No. 402 and 406, (where they have been located for about twenty years past,) to their new manufactory. No. 400, Washington street, Boston, will continue to manufacture Piano Fortes of every description. They have the exclusive right for manufacturing Coleman's patent. Eclian Attachment in Massachusetts, with the right to vend in all parts of the country.

Every instrument purchased as above is warranted to give entire satisfaction, or the purchase money will be refunded. Any orders by mail executed at as low prices as if the purchaser were present, and warranted as above.

T. GILBERT & CO.

Firm-T. Gilbert and Wm. H. Jameson. Aug. 24.-JUDGE JAY'S LETTER TO BISHOP IVES. A LETTER to the Right Rev. L. Silliman Ives, Bishop of the Protestant Episcopal Church in the State of North Carolina: cocasioned by his late Address to the Convention of his Diocese. By WILLIAM JAY. Third edition.

The numerous readers of this most excellent and interesting letter, published in the National Era in 1847, will be pleased to know that it has been handsomely stereotyped, under the direction of the Executive Committee of the American and Foreign Anti-Slavery Society, and is now for sale at \$2.40 per hundred, of three cents single.

Orders, accompanied by the cisch, and directing by what conveyance they may be forwarded, will be promptly executed by

THE Depository, Reading Room, and Office of the American and Foreign Anti-Slavery Society have been removed from 22 Sprace street to No. 51 John street, near William street, New York.

Having secured this central and eligible location, the Executive Committee entertain a hope that every friend of the cause, visiting New York, will make it a point to call and obtain a supply of the Society's publications, and other works on the subject of slavery, of which it is intended that a full supply shall be kept constantly on hand. Orders from the country, enclosing the cash, and directing by what mode of conveyance the parcels shall be sent, will receive prompt attention. REMOVAL. Files of all the Anti-Slavery papers published in the Uniteries of all the And-Stavery papers purished in the United States are carefully preserved, and are accessible to all visiters, free of charge. A large number of Religious and Literary newspapers are also received and filed.

The office of the American Missionary Association has also been removed to the same building. Communications and packages for either Society should be directed as above WILLIAM HARNED,

Publishes and Office Agent.

OFFICE FOR PATENTS.

P. ington, D. C., prepares Specifications and Dra and solicite Letters Patent for new inventions, is this try and Europe, and transacts with promptnees, and moderate fee, all business belonging to his profession. A comprehensive experience as a practical Mechanical method in the profession of the OFFICE FOR PATENTS.

FITS: FITS!! FITS!!! DR. HART'S VEGETABLE EXTRACT. THE actonishing success which has attended the use of this invaluable medicine for epileptic fits, (or failing sickness), spasms, carmaps, convalisions, &c., renders it the most valuable medicine ever discovered. In fact, as a remedy for the above diseases, it stands unrivalled and alone. There is no other reliable remedy.

TEETHING, WORMS, or costiveness, will produce this disorder. In all such cases, the Vegetable Extract is the only medicine which can be relied on with any degree of safety. Mothers who have small children should remember this.

MANY A CHILD,

the past year, who has suffered with this complaint, and been given over by physicians to die, has been restore the use of but one bottle of Dr. Hart's Vegetable Extra From the Cincinnati Commercial. REMARKABLE CURE

The following certificate was given to Measrs. Thomas & Miles, Dr. Hart's agents for the sale of his Vegetable Extract, for the cure of epileptic fits or falling sickness. We are induced to give it a place in our editorial columns, from the fact that it is the only known medicine that will cure epilepsy, at the same time believing it to be one of the greatest discoveries in medical science. Physicians and men of science of all ages have been trying to discover a remedy for this disease, but all has been in vain until the present discovery of Dr. Hart; and we would now say to those afflicted with fits, despair no longer, for there is hope.

covery of Dr. Hart; and we would now say to those afflicted with fits, despair no longer, for there is hope.

CLECOMNATI, August 25, 1848.

GENTLEMEN: It is almost impossible for language to express with what heartfelt satisfaction I address these few lines to you, for the purpose of informing you of the beneficial results that have been effected by the use of Dr. Hart's Vegetable Extract.

My son, aged twelve years, has been severely afflicted with epileptic fits, and with such severity that the opinion was, he could not be cured.

In one of his paroxysme, he fell and broke his arm. I called in Dr. Mulford, a very eminent physician, who re-set it. He informed me that my son's now system was very much deranged, and that it would be impossible to cure him of epilepsy, as epileptic fits were almost incurable, and employing physicians in his case would be only throwing money away.

I called upon Dr. Pultee; he informed me that the disease had assumed a chronic form, and it would take a long time to cure him, if he could be cured at all.

He became worse and worse, and I began to think there was no cure for him, until I saw the advertisement of Dr. Hart's Vegetable Extract in one of our city papers, with certificates from persons who had been afflicted for ten, fifteen, twenty, thirty, and even forty years and restored to health by the use of the Extract.

I called at your store, and, after conversing with Mr. Thomas, I came to the conclusion to purchase a ten dollar box. I found that it was of se much service to him I was induced to purchase the second. And I am truly thankful that I did so, as by the use of the ten packages he has been restored to perfect health.

Should any person feel desirous of seeing him, and ascretaining farther particulars. I should be purchase.

so, as by the use of the ten packages he has been restored to perfect health.

Should any person feel desirous of seeing him, and ascertaining farther particulars, I should be pleased to gratify them by their calling on me at my residence, southwest corner of Fourth and Park streets, Cincinnati, Ohio.

Messrs. Thomas & Miles, 169 Main street, Cincinnati, Ohio, agents for Dr. Hart's Vegetable Extract, for the cure of spil-epits fits.

A VOICE FROM KENTUCKY.

The following letter was sent to Dr. Hart, from a father whose daughter, aged seven vears, had from two to desire the cure of spil-epits fits.

The following letter was sent to Dr. Hart, from a father those daughter, aged seven years, had from two to sixteen pileptic fits per day. The original letter can be seen by alling on Thomas & Miles, Cincinnati, Ohio. Extract from Mr. Bettis's Letter. BRACKEN COUNTY, KY., November 2, 1848.

DEAR SIR: My daughter was seven years of age on the 25th of last October. In August last she was suddenly at tacked with spasme and convulsions, and from the first part of August until she commenced taking the Vegetable Extract, four weeks, she never missed having from two to SIXTEEN EPILEPTIC FITS per day. I employed three eminent physicians without her deriving any benefit whatever. Hearing of the cures per-formed by the use of the Vegetable Extract, I called spen Messrs. Seaton & Sharp, your agents for Mayaville, and ONE PACKAGE. described to them the situation of my child, who for seven weeks of time had lost her power of speech, but her reason was still good. I can say, sir, with indescribable joy, that

CURED MY CHILD. CURED MY CHILD.

She has not had a fit since the second day she commenced taking the medicine. Several of my neighbors, who were witness to the almost miraculous efficacy of your medicine, are willing to testify to the above.

I remain yours, respectfully,

ARCHIBALD BETTIS. To Dr. S. HART, New York. Extract of a Letter received from Messrs. Seaton & Sharp.

Extract of a Letter received from Messrs. Neaton & Sharp.

Maysville, November 22, 1818.

Gentlemen: Your favor of the 18th is received, enclosing a letter from Mr. Bettis to Dr. Hart. The statement in regard to the purchase, &c., is substantially correct, and we have no doubt but that the effect of the medicine on his child was as described by him.

Yours, respectfully,

SEATON & SHARP. Messrs. Thomas & Milus. Cinci A PHYSICIAN'S TESTIMONY.

In reference to the almost miraculous efficacy of this val-nable medicine, we would refer the afflicted to the following testimony of Dr. J. Dart, one among the many eminent Phy-cicians of Cinginnati: CINCINNATI, November 24, 1848. CINCINNATI, November 24, 1848.

GENTLEMEN: In justice to Dr. Hart, I feel it my day to send you the following, with permission to make use of it as you may deem advisable.

My child was severely afflicted with epileptic fits for nearly eight months. At times, he would have from twelve to fifteen fits in twenty-four hours.

Almost every kind of medicines generally used by physicians, for this most distressing complaint, was tried without any beneficial results.

In May last, I came to the conclusion to try Dr. Hart's Vegetable Extract. I called at your store, and purchased one package. I have the Measure to inform you that the ONE PACKAGE CURED HIM,

ONE PACKAGE CURED HIM,
after all other medicines had failed.
My principal object in sending this communication is that
those who are themselves or who have children thus afflicted
may be induced to give it a trial, as I feel assured it will
cure many cases of epilepsy, if taken and persevered in scording to directions.

Should any person feel desirous of ascertaining further
particulars in reference to my child's case, i should be piessed to have them call upon or address me, post paid, at my
residence. I remain yours, truly,
J. DART, M. D.,
Third street, between Stone and Wood, N.S.
To Messrs. Thomas & Milles, 169 Main street, Cin
cinnati, agents for the sale of Dr. S. Hart's Vegetable Extract, for the cure of epilepsy. Prepared by S. HART, M. D., New York.

It is carefully packed up in boxes for transportation and sent to any part of the United States, Mexico, and West Indies. THOMAS & MILES. No. 169 Main street, Cincinnati, Ohio, General Agents for the United States, to whom all communications must be ad-A. B. & D. Sands, 100 Fulton street, New York.

A. B. & D. Sands, 100 Fulton street, New York.
Abel Tompkins, 38 Cornhill, Boston.
Seth S. Hance, 108 Baltimore street, Baltimore.
L. Wilcox, jun., Diamond and Market streets, Pittsburg.
Gad Chapffi, Eighth and Market streets, Louisville.
E. & H. Gaylord, Cleveland. Fay & Klifbourne, Columbus.
Henry Blaksly & Co., St. Louis.
S. Wright & Co., New Orleans.
David Bugbee, Bangor. J. H. Reed & Co., Chicago.
David Craighead, Indianapolis.
E. L. Hollidge, Buffalo.
Charles Stott, Washington, D. C.
H. D. Wade & Co., Rochester.
And for sale by most of the wrincinal Druggists and Mer-And for sale by most of the principal Druggists and Mer hants throughout the United States, Canada, and the Wes ndies. Nov. 16—cowly PRINTERS' MATERIALS.

PRINTERS MATERIALS.

Type Foundry, No. 59 Gold street, and will continue the business heretofore conducted by Robert Taylor. They will attend to all orders they may receive with punctuality and depatch. All the Type manufactured by them will be hand cast, and they will furnish all kinds of Printers Materials of the best quality.

Mr. J. A. T. Overend is still employed in superintending te manufacturing department.

WHITING & TAYLOR,
Successors to Robert Taylor, corner of Gold
Charles Whiting. \(\) and Ann streets, New York.
Theodore Taylor. \(\) Jan. 20.—tf

GLASCOE, HENRY, & WEBB, COTTON and Tobacco Factors; Dealers in Blod Iron, Pig Lead, Bagging and Rope, &c.; Commis Forwarding—Columbia street, next to Broadway Ho cinaati, Ohio. J. S. GLAS NO FELLOWSHIP WITH SLAVEHOLDERS. NO FELLOWSHIP WITH SLAVEHOLDERS.

A SCRIPTURAL ARGUMENT in favor of withdrswing fellowship from Churches and Ecclesiastical Bodies tolerating Slaveholding among them, by Rev. Silas McKeen, of Bradford, Vermont, is the title of a tract of 40 pages, just published by the American and Foreign Anti-Slavery Nodiety, and for sale at their Depository in New York. Price-\$2.50 a hundred; single copy, 3 cents.

WILLIAM HARNED, Agent, 61 John street, New York.

LAW OFFICE, COLUMBUS, O. WILLIAM B. JARVIS, Jun., Attorney and Comnelled at Law, Columbus, Obio. Office up stairs in Herencourt's Building, between American Hotel and Neil House. Business connected with the profession, of all kinds, partially attended to. LARD OIL.

MPROVED LARD OIL.—Lard Oil of the finest quality fequal to sperm for combustion, also for machinery and woollens, being manufactured without acids, can always be purchased and shipped in strong barrels, prepared expressit to prevent leakage. Orders received and executed for the Lake, Atlantic, and Southern cities, also for the West Indic and Canadas. Apply to THOMAS EMERY, Lard Oil Manufacturer, U. 23 Weter attract, near Walnut, Cincinnati, U. 23 Weter attract, near Walnut, Cincinnati, O. Ian. 20. 33 Water street, near JUST PUBLISHED, A NEW Anti-Slavery Work, entitled The Black Cole
the District of Columbia, in force September 1st, 18t
by Worthington G. Snethen, Counsellor at Law, Washingtotty. Published by the American and Foreign Anti-Slave
Society, and for sale at No. 61 John street, New York,
WILLIAM HARNED, Publishing Agent. Price, 25 cell
per copy, and 25 per cent. discount to booksellers—invariable

cash.

OF The author of the present work has nearly complete for publication, the Black Code of each of the States in the Union. That of Maryland will next make its appearance.

New York, Oct. 19, 1848. MEDICAL Practitioners and Surgeons, north side of 70 street, two doors east of Vine street, Cincinnati, Ohio.

R. D. MUSSEY, M. D.

W. H. MUSSEY, M. D.

LAW OFFICE, CHICAGO. CALVIN DE WOLF, Attorney and Connellor, Telegraphic Buildings, Ulark street, Chicago, Illinois. Particula attention paid to collections.

County court—first Monday in February, May, and Ottober. ober.

Circuit court—second Monday in June and November.

Circuit court—second Monday in June and November.

Cir Demands for suit should be on hand twenty days bere the first day of each term.

Feb. 3.—1 yr.gr.

FARM FOR SALE, PARM FOR SALE.

POR SALE, a Farm, half a mile from, and command excellent view of, the flourishing town of Salem, (blana county, Ohio, containing eighty acres, well implicated fruit trees, an inexhaustible supply of the grafted fruit trees, an inexhaustible supply of the best water in wells and springs, a well of soft water in kitchen. House and yard well ahaded with trees. A het and besulfful country seat.

JONAS D. CATTELL Feb. 3—15